The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,204.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship "Himalaya," 1,037 tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. J. Ballantine, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 27th April, at noon.

	April		May.
Leave Bombay	27	Leave Galle	4
„ Carwar	28	„ Negapatam	7
„ Mangalore	29	„ Madras	10
„ Cannanore	30	„ Cocanada	12
„ Calicut	30	„ Vizagapatam	13
„ Beypore	30	„ Bimlipatam	13
	May.	„ Gopalpore	14
„ Cochin	1	Arrive Calcutta	16
„ Tuticorin	2		
„ Colombo	3		

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N. B.—Until further notice the steamers from Bombay and Calcutta will call at Rutnagherry and Vingorla monthly on the dates above given.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	Apl.	Apl.	Down.	Apl.	May.
Leave Bombay	5	& 19	Leave Bussorah	23	& 9
„ Kurrachee	13	27	„ Fao	25	7
„ Guadur	16	24	„ Bushire	29	9
„ Muscat	18	27	„ Lingah	27	11
„ Bunder Abbas	15	29	„ Bunder Abbas	29	13
„ Lingah	16	30		May.	
	May.		„ Muscat	1	15
„ Bushire	19	3	„ Guadur	3	17
„ Fao	20	4	„ Kurrachee	5	19
Arrive Bussorah	21	5	Leave Bombay	8	22

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The steam-ship "Abyssinia," 824 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Templeton, will be despatched on Monday, the 19th instant, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

PASSAGE DIRECT TO LIVERPOOL VIA CAPE.

THE magnificent and commodious screw s. s. "Californian," Captain Watson, is now on the berth for Liverpool, and offers excellent accommodation for passengers, the saloon being fore and aft, and airy.

The "Californian" is well-known as a comfortable as well as quick vessel, having been awarded the prize by Government, offered for the quickest run during the Abyssinian Expedition, and offering a table liberally supplied. Passengers may rely on receiving every attention on board.

Those making engagements by the above steamer should be in readiness to embark not later than 26th April 1869. For passage apply to

G. F. PIM & Co.,
Bombay, April, 1869. Agents.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. "Travancore," 1,500 tons, and 400 H.P., Captain C. H. Eastley, will be despatched for the above, portion Friday, the 16th April, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also passengers and cargo for the Hooghly, Calcutta and Australia.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Wednesday, the 14th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
10th April, 1869.

FOR MAURITIUS.

THE Barque "John and Mary," 190 tons, Captain John Geary, with quick despatch. For freight or passage apply to HORMUSJEE and JAMSETJEE, Victoria Building.

Bombay, 13th April 1869.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

(To sail full, or not full, on or before 10th proximo.)

THE A 1 clipper ship "Dilharree," 1,223 tons register, Walter Hamilton Bisset, R. N. R., Commander, will be despatched as above.

For freight or passage apply to
W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 6th April 1869. Agents.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "Dilbhur," arrived from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 12th April, 1869. Agents of ship "Dilbhur."

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "City of Venice," arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of ship "City of Venice."
Bombay, 9th April 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "British Sovereign," Reed, Master, from London, are requested to send off boats alongside the ship to receive delivery of their goods, otherwise the same will be landed as they come to hand at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Reed will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co.,
Bombay, 8th April 1869. Agents.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per "Rohilla," Dougall, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off boats for their cargo without delay, otherwise the goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Dougall will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.
Bombay, 7th April 1869.

ADDIS' PATENT CART.—The undersigned having been appointed sole Agent for the above Patent, all applications for supply thereof, and information connected therewith, to be directed to Mr. FELIX KLINGELHOFFER, Tanna.

Tanna, 10th January 1869.

COCOA.

The purity and delicacy of

EPPS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA

have secured for it, in England and India, an unequalled and ever-increasing sale for the past TWENTY YEARS.

As a nutritious diet drink for invalids predisposed to dyspepsia or biliary derangement, it is far superior to Tea or Coffee; and for all sick or sound, it is the best possible beverage to use for the Chota Hasri.

IMPORTED BY EVERY OVERLAND MAIL.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
In sealed canisters of 1 and 2 lbs. each, p. lb	1 4	1 8

SOLE AGENTS—
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

CASH, DEED, AND DESPATCH BOXES.

A large assortment, by Chubb and other first class makers.

CASH BOXES,
with triply divided tray,
from Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 30.

DEED BOXES,
for safe custody of papers and documents,
from Rs. 12 to Rs. 36.

DESPATCH BOXES,
completely fitted,
from Rs. 22 to Rs. 66.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE via TRIESTE.

THE Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste Weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4 to 5 days, and the Company employ on this line their best steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from 3 days 6 hours to 5 days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The Railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend is complete throughout.

The Custom House and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

British subjects proceeding from India to Europe, who are not provided with Foreign-office Passports, can obtain Passports at the Government Secretariates at Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, or at the British Consulate at Alexandria. Visa to Austria and Prussia are granted by Mr. Gumpert.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant Passage Tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the Railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of Passage Money, including diberal table and stewards' fees, from Alexandria to Trieste, first class £15, second class £10; children under 10 years at half fare; under 2 years free. Reduced fares for Families, consisting of no less than three adult members travelling together; first class £12 7s. 8d. per head; second class £8 8s. per head. Railway Tickets, from Suez to Alexandria, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co., first class £4 10s.; second class £2 5s.; children over 3 and under 10 years at half fare. Under arrangements made with the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co., Managers), Passengers from Bombay can book through to Trieste at the following rates:—

First Class ...£64, 10... } Inclusive of railway transit through
Second Class £37, 5... } Egypt, but exclusive of hotel expenses in Egypt, and of wines on board the steamers.

For further particulars apply to A. C. GUMPERT & Co.
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.
Bombay, 30, Meadow Street.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To Suez—1st class £45, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay on every alternate Wednesday commencing on 10th March.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "Neera," 2,200 tons, Captain Hanscom, will be despatched on Wednesday, the 21st instant.

STEARNS HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.			
½	Dozen Silk and Wool shirts.	1	Rug with Straps,
2	„ Under Vests.	1	Maud.
2	„ Linen Collars,	1	Inverness Cape.
1	„ Fine Cotton Socks.	1	Hand Portmanteau.
1	„ Fine Merino Socks.	2	Overland Trunks.
1	„ Fine Merino Drawers.	1	Clothes Bag.
1	„ Coloured Handkerchiefs.	1	Travelling Hat,
1	„ White Cambric.	1	Courier Bag.
1	Overland Suit.	1	Easy Chair.
2	Sleeping Suits.	1	Umbrella.
2	Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1	Pair of Brushes.
6	Scarfs and Ties.		Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and vice versa, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.
Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the Steam Ship "Euphrates," 487 tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Sharp, to Cochin, on Tuesday, April the 20th instant, at noon, calling at the undermentioned ports:—

Down Steamers.	Up Steamer
Leave Bombay—Tuesday.	Leave Cochin—Tuesday.
„ Rutnagherry—W'nesday.	„ Beypore—Wednesday.
„ Malwan „	„ Calicut „
„ Vingorla „	„ Tellicherry—Thursday.
„ Goa—Thursday.	„ Cannanore „
„ Carwar „	„ Mangalore—Friday.
„ Compta „	„ Compta—Saturday.
„ Mangalore—Friday.	„ Carwar „
„ Cannanore—Saturday.	„ Goa „
„ Tellicherry „	„ Vingorla—Sunday.
„ Calicut „	„ Malwan „
„ Beypore „	„ Rutnagherry—Monday.
Arrived Cochin—Sunday.	Arrive Bombay—Tuesday.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—The next Meeting of the Drainage and Water Supply Commission will be held in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall, on Saturday, the 17th instant, at 2 P.M.

I. B. LYON, Secretary.

NOTICE.—The Auction Sale of the Ground and Buildings of the George the III. Jute and Wool Spinning and Weaving Company has been postponed till Monday next, the 19th instant, on account of insufficient attendance of purchasers.

The sale of the Machinery, &c., will not take place to-day as advertised before.

BYRAMJEE FRAMJEE & Co.
Bombay, 12th April, 1869.

NOTICE.—Mr. R. J. Abraham has removed his Offices to No. 7, Marine Street, Fort, opposite to the Hydraulic Press.

A SMALL OFFICE to be let opposite to the Hydraulic Press, handy for a Mercantile Gentleman. Rent Rs. 25. Apply to Mr. R. J. Abraham.

NOTICE—
In the matter of the Estate of Shett Lullobhaee Panachand.

A second distribution, at the rate of One Anna per Rupee, will be made by the Trustees, on or after the 1st May next, to the Creditors of the above Estate, who have proved their claims according to the terms of the Deed.

DEENSHAW
For self and other Trustee.
Ahmedabad, 12th April, 1869.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Tenders are hereby invited for the erection of a new Chimney for the Fort Press Company (Limited). The plan and specification can be seen, and copies of the bill of quantities and Form of tender obtained, at the Office of Messrs. Scott, McClelland, and Co., Civil Engineers, Elphinstone Circle.

Sealed tenders endorsed "Tender for Chimney" to be sent to us before 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Monday the 26th day of April next.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

Secretaries and Treasurers to the Fort Press Company, Limited.
Church Lane, Bombay, 14th April, 1869.

FOR SALE, a pair of handsome Bay Arab Horses, 14-2½, rising 5, quiet and fast, go in saddle, and single and double harness.....Price Rs. 1,100
An excellent Bay Arab Horse, same age and size ... „ 450
as the above, and broken for saddle and harness. ... „ 250
An English built Brougham ... „ 600
A handsome Mail Phaeton, by Simpson—Madras.
Apply to H. B., P. & O. Office, 3 Rampart Row.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS
RECEIVED BY THE LAST TWO MAILS.

Appleby's Illustrated Handbook of Machinery and Iron-work ...	Rs.	8 0
Fun, vol. 8		2 13
Wrinkles, or Hints to Sportsmen		3 12
Balzac's Contes Drolatiques		8 0
Engineering Facts and Figures for 1868		2 8
Things worth knowing		1 4
Nystroms's Mechanics		4 12
Trollope's Phineas Finn, 2 vols		15 12
Light of the Period		0 10
Phillip's Horse and Man		1 9
Wells, On Long, Short, and Weak Sight		3 12
English Homes in India, 2 vols		11 0
Wallace's The Malay Archipelago, 2 vols		15 0
Chaffer's Chefs D'oeuvre of the Industrial Arts		10 0
Guizot's St. Louis and Calvin		2 8
The Clyffords of the Clyffe		1 4
Carpenter's Human Physiology (New edn.)		17 8
Early years of the Prince Consort ('69 edn.)		4 12
The Child's Popular Fairy Tales		4 12
Songs for the Little Ones		4 12
Harry's Ladder to Learning		11 4
Irvine's Annals of our Time		7 12
Hooper's Physicians Vade Mecum (new edn.)		9 8
The Lady's Equestrian Guide		15 0
Primsy's Criminal Procedure Code (new edn.)		3 0
Bellow's Philosophy of Eating		3 10
Do. How not to be Sick		1 5
Meadow's Treatment of Eruptions		0 0
The Velocipede and how to use it		5 10
Delamere's Wholesome Fare		4 12
Forsyth's The Sporting Rifle		5 6
Barker's The Crack Shot		1 0
Official Monthly Army List, (for March)		4 12
Thackeray's The Book of Snobs		11 4
Elliott's Obstetric Clinic		8 0
Creasy's History of England, Vol. I.		3 12
Wordsworth's Sermons on History of the Church in Ireland		0 10
The Great Convent Case		4 12
St. Paul's Magazine, Vols. 1, 2, and 3		3 12
Brakespeare, or the Fortunes of a Free Lancer		3 0
Baldwin's Pre-Historic Nations		19 12
Kohn's Iron and Steel Manufacture		1 4
Grant's Dick Rodney		5 10
Wordsworth's Poetical Works	each	0 10
The Life of Disraeli and Gladstone		3 0
London Journal, Vol. 47		2 4
The Works of Sterne		10 0
Hill, on Syphilis		4 8
Barton, on the Nature and Treatment of Syphilis		6 10
Acton, on the Reproductive Organs		6 10
on Prostitution		0 10
Walker's and Webster's Illustrated Dictionary, new edn.		3 0
The Primeval Man. By the Duke of Argyll		2 4
Classic Tales		1 8
Waltzes—Maiden Hair, Il Bacio, Beautiful for Ever	each	2 0
Quadrilles—Jolly King Christmas, Hit and Miss	each	2 0
Galops—Skedaddle, and Croquet		1 8
Exeter Hall for March		10
Czerny's 1st Exercises for the Piano		5 0
Plays—The Swiss Swains, Happy Pair, The Tyrant, The Slave, The Victim and the Tar, The Port Admiral, Braganzio the Brigand	each	5 0

The above are priced at ten annas per shilling; a liberal discount will be allowed on all cash transactions.

JANE WOODHALL,
Sole Surviving Partner of
Bombay, 14th April, 1869. CHESSON AND WOODHALL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PORT CANNING LAND) INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION, and DOCK COMPANY (Limited).—Notice is hereby given, that the following shares have been forfeited by a Resolution of the Board of Directors, passed on the 25th March 1869, for non-payment of the 2nd, 3rd and 4th calls—Nos. 3351 and 4263—2 shares.

By order of the Directors,
GEORGE BLAIN, Manager.
Bombay, 14th April, 1869.

PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION, and DOCK COMPANY (Limited.)—Notice is hereby given, that the following shares have been forfeited by a Resolution of the Board of Directors, passed on the 25th March 1869, for non-payment of the 4th call—Nos. 3,578, 3,707, 4,611, 3,999, 4,000, 4,224, 72, 721, 4,573, 5,140, 5,870, 4,009, 4,837, 5,103, 3,788—15 Shares.

By order of the Directors,
GEORGE BLAIN, Manager.
Bombay, 14th April, 1869.

PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION, and DOCK COMPANY (Limited).—Notice is hereby given, that the following shares have been forfeited by a Resolution of the Board of Directors, passed on the 6th February, 1869, for non-payment of the 3rd and 4th calls—Nos. 3,845, 4,195, 3,992, 4,154 to 4,188, 4,801, 4,581, 4,582, 4,781, 5,601, 5,909, 5,9 5, 3,175—43 Shares.

By order of the Directors,
GEORGE BLAIN, Manager,
Bombay, 14th April, 1869.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IMPORTANT.

MESSES, MERCHANTS, and RESIDENTS, in Western India should apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., Dean Lane, Bombay, for such Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, as

Amontillado, a choice after-dinner Wine—Dry.
Brauneberger, a fragrant dessert Wine.
Clarets, of the best growths to ordinary, in Quarts and Pints. See List.
Chambertin, the elite of Burgundies.
Curacoa, white or orange, in Quarts and Pints.
Chablis, the Wine to be served with Fish.
Cherry Brandy, after-dinner Liqueur.
Dry and Very Dry Champagne, in Magnums, Quarts, and Pints three qualities.
East India Madeira, of magnificent character.
Fine Sparkling Nonpareil and other Hocks, specially prepared for India.
Gin, best London distilled, dry and soft.
Geneva, best Dutch.
Hochheimer, a light refreshing Wine in hot weather.
Invalids' Port, really and truly splendid Wine.
Johannisberger, a recherché Cabinet Wine.
Liebfraumilch, another style of Cabinet after-dinner Wine.
Moselle Nonpareil and Muscatel, the finest, sparkling, brilliant condition.
Marsala, pale Virgin, good dinner Wine.
Macon, cheap dinner Burgundy.
Nuits, a dinner Burgundy, good quality.
Orange Bitters, pure, recommended for use before dinner.
Ports of various qualities, in Quarts or Pints.

(Quotations given at Dean Lane, Bombay.)

Rum, the best of old landed Jamaicas.
Rudesheimer, full bodied dinner Hock.
Sauterne, delicate and fine flavoured.
Traminer Forster, a very choice dessert Hock.

(Uncexceptionally good Terms to Traders.)

Very old and choice pale Cognacs to medium quality.
Whisky, Scotch and Irish, old, soft, and mellow.
Xeres or Sherry Wines, in six styles, dry and pale, gold, &c.
Yquem Sauterne, shipped to order.
Zara, Maraschino di, a choice Italian Liqueur.

NOTICE.

Our heart-shaped Labels, originated and used by us since 1815, are now extensively copied in India, we beg our friends and the public will ask for our Trade-mark Label when ordering Spirits, and so prevent fraud.

Being WINE MERCHANTS in the fullest sense of the term, and first hands, we offer our Wines for sale at one profit between the grower and consumer. Our terms to Traders, on orders of 30 dozens, are most liberal, and in like manner we give excellent value to private consumers, from whom we solicit comparison with other brands at our quotations.

TRADERS indenting on us for not less than 100 dozens of any one Wine (Champagne and Moselle included) may have their own names branded on the corks and cases if desired.

We take Shipping Orders for Wines in Wood:

CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100, in Bordeaux.
SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.
PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.
COGNACS and other Spirits, according to age, at per Gallon.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.
Established in Bombay in the year 1842;
and in Bordeaux and London 1815.

LONDON HOUSES { Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults, Mark Lane. Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches, Villiers Street, Strand.

BORDEAUX HOUSE { Wholesale and for Export—Place du Chapeau de Mars.

REPRESENTATIVES IN

China,	Colombo,	New Zealand,
Calcutta,	Kurrachee,	Manilla,
Madras,	New York,	New Orleans.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Barclay and Perkin's Porter, bottled by J. W. Bridges and Sons, London.

Quarts, Rs. 5 per dozen.
Pints, „ 3½
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

Brandy	'Otard Dupuy & Co.'	Rs. 30 per dozen.
Whiskey	'Dunville's V.R.'	„ 18 „
Claret	'Medoc'	„ 10 „
Do.	'Lormont'	„ 12 „

Bombay, 12th Sept. 1868. BLACKWELL & Co.

GUINNESS'S STOUT.—Just landed ex "Weatherstield," and now for sale in the Godowns of the undersigned—

Guinness's extra Stout, in prime condition, bottled by their Agents, Messrs. Machen & Co., Liverpool.

Pints.....Rs. 3 8 per dozen.
Bombay, April, 1869. G. F. PIM & Co.

CLARET FOR SALE, to close a consignment, a fine Breakfast Claret, sound and clear.

Per dozen quarts.....Rs. 9 3

Also for sale, Champagne (Moet and Chandon) Brandies, Vermouth, &c., &c. Apply to

C. BOUNEVIALLE & Co.,
3 Bazaar Gate Street.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned—

Carbonell's Sherry	Rs.	30 per dozen.
Do. Port	„	30 „
Delbruck Fils' Claret St. Estephe	„	17 „
Do. Do. St. Jullien	„	12 „
Do. Brandy	„	16 per dozen.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

PRIZE MEDAL BRANDIES.

by the

VINE-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF COGNAC,

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
COGNAC, Fine Old Pale, per dozen	27 0	30 0
COGNAC, Fine Old Pale; the "Travelling Bottle," a flat and portable speciality for Travellers' use, per dozen	18 0	21 0
COGNAC, Old Pale, per dozen	24 0	27 0
COGNAC, Old, per dozen	18 0	21 0

A fresh supply of these fine Spirits on sale by the

SOLE AGENTS—
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

CHARLES TOVEY and SON.

Messrs Owen and Okell, Agents of the above Eminent, Shippers, have for sale the following Wines:—

		Quarts per doz.	Pints per doz.
SHERRIES.	Charles Tovey's No. 3	Rs. 24	Rs. —
	Charles Tovey's „ 2	„ 32	„ 17
	Charles Tovey's „ 1	„ 40	„ 21
	" 3 Crowns" Solera	„ 44	„ 23
	C. T.'s Amontillado No. 2 Amo	„ 28	„ —
CLARETS.	Charles Tovey's No. 4	„ 15	„ —
	Charles Tovey's „ 3	„ 20	„ 11
	Charles Tovey's „ 2 c	„ 24	„ 13
	Charles Tovey's „ 2 s	„ 30	„ 16
	Charles Tovey's „ 2	„ 36	„ 19
	Charles Tovey's „ 1	„ 40	„ 21
SAUTERNES.	Charles Tovey's 1864	„ 25	„ 13½
MOSELLES.	Sparkling Moselle Muscatel	„ 36	„ 19
HOCK.	Sparkling Die Perle des Rheins	„ 40	„ 21
BRANDY.	Charles Tovey's, Cognac No. 3	„ 20	„ —
HOLLANDS.	Geneva fine proof. Case of 15 squares	Rs. 26.	

Orders for the undermentioned shipments (*shortly expected to arrive*) can now be registered:—

Per "Courier-de-Bombay," from Bordeaux,
White and Red Burgundies, Champagne, Cognac, Claret
Per "Gaulois," from Bordeaux,
Champagne, Claret.
Per "Star of the South," from London,
Moselle.
Per "Hindustan" from London.
Islay, Malt, and Irish Whiskey, Old Tom, Port.
Per "British Admiral" from London.
Sherry.
Per "Goldinghame" from London.
Gin Sherry.

OWEN AND OKELL.
Agents Bombay Presidency, For Charles Tovey and Son.
Agents for Bengal—Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co., Calcutta.

WANTED.

IMPORTANT TO MEDICAL PUPILS.—An appointment in the Hibbet Hospital, Kattiawar, as Apothecary, is at present vacant. Salary Rs. 50 per month. Quarters free.

The candidate must be able to read and write English, as well as compound medicines.

All applications to be made by letter to the Civil Surgeon, Hibbet Hospital, Burda Chowky, Kattiswar.

DAVID BOURKE LONG,
Civil Surgeon, Hibbet Hospital, Burda Chowky.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO be LET, from 1st May 1869, an airy and commodious Bungalow, called "Malabar Castle," on Malabar Hill. Apply to Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO BE LET, from the 10th April, the Bungalow No. 82, Malabar Hill, in the occupation of R. L. Crawford, Esq. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited), Parsee Bazaar Street.

OFFICE TO LET.—To let, the Commodious Premises, situated at 25 Church Gate Street, lately occupied by Messrs. Bell, Ventz, and Lucius. Apply to

WALLACE & Co.

TO BE LET, from 1st April next, a spacious Godown in Block No. 2, Elphinstone Circle, facing the Custom House. For particulars apply to

REMINGTON & Co.

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM and COMPANY.

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, and GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
Apollo House. Bombay.

By Appointment.

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN; and SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I.

The present Viceroy and Governor General, His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the EARL OF MAYO K.P.

SEASON 1868-69.

MESSRS. BADHAM and COMPANY, in announcing the arrival of their Shipments for the present season, beg to call special attention to the great extension of all Departments.

The Goods have been carefully selected by Mr. BADHAM from the best London and Parisian Markets and in order to obtain the latest novelties, the Goods have been despatched by the Overland Route.

BADHAM'S SPECIAL INDIAN HOSIERY

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen	12	to 21
Superfine do. do.	18	„ 21
Balbriggan embossed Silk ol.	25	
Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	14	„ 20
Fine Mixed Silk and Cotton	23	
Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino	13	„ 18½
Extra Superfine do. Mixed Striped	21	„ 24
Lisle Thread ½ Hose	20	
Fancy Striped	23	
Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	25	„ 45
Ribbed Ruickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring &c., per pair	3	„ 6
Celebrated India Gauze under Vests	4½	
Silk and Wool Pants	6	„ 8
India Gauze Pants	7	„ 8
Grey Merino Pants	6	„ 8
Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy Cotton	2½	

BADHAM'S THREE-FOLD COLLARS

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.		Rs.	as.
The Pall Mall	per dozen	7	0
do with Tie	„	7	8
The Belgian	„	7	0
do. with Tie	„	7	8
The Shakspear	„	7	0
do. with Tie	„	7	8
The Regent	„	7	0
The Indian	„	7	0
The Improved West End	„	7	0

BADHAM'S SCARFS, TIES, &c.

FANCY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	as.
The Duke of Edinburgh Scarf	3	0
The Dutchess Bow Scarf	3	8
The Bond Street do.	3	8
The Bond Street Washing Scarf	1	
The Windsor Scarf for Sailor's Knot, Gauze Silk, Satin, &c., Rs. 2-8 to	4	0
An immense Assortment of all kinds of Scarfs and Ties		
Guyot's Improved French Braces	2	8
India Rubber with Buck Skin Ends	5	0
The United Service Brace	3	0
Bridle Leather Belts	3	0

LINEN DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Damask Napkins of all sizes		
Damask Table Cloths, to dine four to twenty persons		
Gentlemen's Cambric Handkerchiefs ready for use per dozen	12-8 to 25	
Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs, Colored Borders		16-8
Gentlemen's French Cambric, with Photographs		32-8

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Gold Solitaires Plain	15	to 30
„ Chased	15	„ 30
„ Enameled	16	„ 30
„ Sleeve Links	13	„ 30
„ Shirt Studs	14	„ 30
„ Scarf Rings	8	„ 12
„ Scarf Pins (latest novelties)	10	„ 30

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Overland Trunks	20	to 32
Solid Leather Portmanteaus	50	„ 70
Railway Rugs	16	„ 30
Leather Bags (of all descriptions)		
Scotch

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

Market quiet. Some inquiry in Colaba shares and Municipal loans.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nomi. of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Rate per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
1,000,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	126
2,140,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1675
2,000,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	553½
3,750,000	1,000	all	7½ p.c.	Ditto of Madras	1550
750,000	250	all	6 p. c.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L.& China	300
700,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	200
1,000,000	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London	200 [div.
1,000,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	139 ex-
200,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	415½

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000 | 5,000 | 3,500 | 1,200 | Bombay Ship Co. ..... | 1150—1160

LAND COMPANY.

3,150,000	3,000	all	Rs. 80	Colaba Land Co.	1310
1,050,000	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elphinstone Land	820
2,080,000	1,000	600	11-14	Do. New	432
2,000,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	Frere Land	75
100,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	780
...	2,000	1,300	Nil	Port Canning	395

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

...	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	875 [div.
125,000	2,500	all	80	Alliance Spinning	1500 ex
20,000	2,000	all	...	Arkwright	400
500,000	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2800
100,000	1,000	1,000	10 p.c.	Bombay United	1795
...	500	500	12 p.c.	Broach Mills	265
150,000	5,000	all	...	Coria Spinning	1875
150,000	2,000	2,000	300	Great Eastern	1400
250,000	1,000	all	135	Manockji Petit's	650
200,000	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1050
150,000	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1400

PRESS COMPANIES.

40,000	2,000	1,100	200 ps.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	850
75,000	3,000	350	200 do.	Alexandra Press Co.	600
187,500	12,000	11,000	1750 do.	Apollo Press Co.	10,000
80,000	2,000	2,000	4000 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,075
...	500	500	1000 do.	Do. New	560
...	1,320	1,320	1000 do.	Colaba Press Co	11,200
70,000	2,000	2,000	...	East India Press Co	1100
937,500	8,500	8,500	1000 ps	Fort Press Co.	9400
60,000	2,000	1,300	100 ps	Framji Cowasji Press	1110
100,000	5,000	4,000	425 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	3600
20,000	5,000	2,000	...	Kurrachee Press Co.	800
300,000	1,000	500	...	Motus. Press & G. Co.	180—185
30,000	2,500	2,500	400 ps	Prince of Wales Press	240
45,000	2,000	750	...	Victoria Press, Madras	350

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p. c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock
...	£20	196.8.8	do.	Do. New £20 shares
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares

227
198
1120
Par.

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	50	50	5	Mechanics' B'ld'g Co.	33—35
...	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	190
100,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	240—250

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
1,045,000	500	...	Jan. '86	Bank of Bombay	108—110
800,000	25	18½	...	Do. China	3—3½
2,000,000	200	100	May '67	Do. Guzerat	90
1,000,000	150	75	Aug. '67	B'bay Pr'dency B'k.	29
2,000,000	200	35	Sept. '67	Do. Trdg & B'kng	20
2,000,000	200	60	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	75
1,000,000	250	...	Mar. '68	Central Bank	6
500,000	200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
...	200	63	May '67	Royal Bank	13
1,200,000	130	66	Apr. '67	Old Financial	6½

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

1,000,000	5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	380
800,000	3,500	2,200	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	400
...	3,500	2,111	...	Iron Shipping	10
...	all	all	...	Victoria Spinning	2000
260,000	all	350	300	Bombay Coast.	160—170

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks	6 months' sight.	2s. 0 5/16d. to 2s. 0¼d.
Do. Credits	16 Do. do.	2s. 0 7/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 0¼d. to 2s. 0 9/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	99½
Do.	60 Do. do.	98½
Madras	30 Do. do.	98
China	60 Do. do.	217 to 218

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	112 to 112½
Five per cent.	106½
Four per cent.	93½ nl.
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	105
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	108½
10 years' do. do.	107
5 years' do. do.	103½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan	99

BANK OF BOMBAY

Government Securities	8 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	10 per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs.	10-6
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-4
Carolus	,,	220
Mexican Dollars	,,	220
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	223
Bar Silver	,,	106-10
Gold Leaf	,,	15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,,	16-0-0
Australian Gold	,,	169-0-

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 14.

Warden, Major, Brigade Major, from leave, from Poona.
Campbell, Major, A. B. Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, from Peshawur.
Theobalds, Surgeon Major, M. Medical Service, on furlough, from Poona.
Baigrie, Lieutenant Colonel, Assistant Quarter Master General, on duty, from Deolalee.
Elgee, Lieutenant Colonel, 1-23rd Foot, on duty, from Deolalee.
Hotham, Lieutenant, 36th Native Infantry, on sick leave, from Madras

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 14.

Campbell, Major, A. B. Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, to England, (on the 17th instant.)
Theobalds, Surgeon Major, M. Medical Service, on furlough, to England, (on the 17th instant.)

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—14TH APRIL.

London.. { Cotton ..... £1 15s. 0d. to £2-0-0 per ton. / Seeds ..... £1 0s. 0d. Nominal. ,,
Liverpool { Cotton ..... £1 10s. 0d. to £2 0s. 0d. ,, / Seeds ..... £1 0s. 0d. Nominal. ,,
Overland..Cotton ..... £7 0s. 0d. to £7 5s.p.40 c. ft.
China .. { Sailing vessel Cotton... Nominal. / Steamer do. ..... Rs. 8 to 10 per bale. / ,, Opium ..... Rs. 20 to 23 per chest
Calcutta ..Salt ..... Rs. 4 to 5 per ton'
Mauritius..Gram ..... 12 annas per bag.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
14	Taptee (s)	Drewitz	Cutch, April 10.
	Florine	Hobbs	Liverpool, Nov. 17.
	Viscount Sandon	Maceda	Point de Galle, Feb. 28.
	Northumberland	Ford	Moulmein, March 1.
	Himalaya (s)	Atkinson	Calcutta, March 23.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Ferdinand Merie	Inquire	Penang.
	Anna	Bazano	Falmouth via Carwar.
	Arthur	Hobson	Madras.
	Glenlyon	McIntyre	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Tottcombe, Russell, to Liverpool.
Ship British India, Raymond, to Liverpool.
Ship Evelyn, Boag, to Liverpool.

The steamer Taptee, to Catch, began to load yesterday.

REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.

GALLE, 13th, 8 A.M.—French mail steamer "Meinam," from Calcutta, anchored.
GWADUR, 14th, 6 A.M.—H. M.'s gunboat "Clyde" left for Muscat during the night.
KURRACHEE, 14th, 11 A.M.—Steamer "Euphrates with Overland mails sailed for Bombay.
ANGARIA, 14th, 3-30 P.M.—H. M.'s steamer "Earl Canning" from Jask arrived.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

April 8 Mooltan (P. & O.S.)....Beasley ..... Suez.
Brisbane ..... Thomas ..... London.
9 Meinan (F. S.) ..... Gauvain ..... Calcutta

DEPARTURE.

April 9 Mooltan (s)..... Beasley ..... Calcutta.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 14th, 11 P.M.—Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Constantinople; and Persian line interrupted to Tabreez Latest dates from Great Britain, via Turkey, 12th April, via Russia, 9th April.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAMS.

The following are the dates of private telegrams received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:—
From United Kingdom, via Turkey, 9th and 12th April.
The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 13th April to 8 P.M. of the 14th April is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	9 23	0 2
,, Calcutta	7 39	1 5
,, Madras	19 10	15 10

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

List of undelivered messages in the Bombay office on 14th of April:—
For Richard D'Cruz from Compta.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along ever line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language), Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending the ir business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Press

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1868.

EGUTPOORA PROPOSED MECHANICS, INSTITUTE.

—Subscriptions to the above may be paid into the Oriental Bank Corporation, to the credit of Messrs. F. Purkiss and J. S. Biggs.

JOHN S. BIGGS, Secretary.

NOTICE.

—The Band of His Excellency the Governor will play for the last time this season at the Esplanade Bandstand on Thursday the 15th instant.

TOWNLEY M. FILGATE, Military Secretary.

Government House, Malabar Point, 14th April 1869.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

MADRAS

BIRTH.

PRIESTLEY—April 9th, at Nungumbankum, the wife of Colonel Priestley, Madras Staff Corps, of a daughter.

DEATH.

ANDERSON—April 8th, in a Railway Carriage, at Vellore Station, of diptheria, Thomas William Robert, eldest child of Captain W. Anderson, Madras Staff Corps, aged 4 years and 7 months.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS.

BOILEAU—April 4th, at Rawul Pindee, the wife of Major Neil E. Boileau, D. J. A. G., of a daughter.
PLOWDEN—April 6th, at Buxar, the wife of Colonel A. C. Plowden, Stud Department, of a daughter.

DEATH.

TOTTENHAM—April 4th, at Allahabad, William Loftus, the infant son of Captain Henry Loftus Tottenham, Bengal Staff Corps, aged 3 months and 29 days.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1869.

OUR grave contemporary, the *Friend of India*, undertakes the pleasing duty of telling us "the truth" about "the little bill for Abyssinia." And what is the truth? The old story, "If you had listened to me, my dear, these misfortunes would not have befallen you," is the gist of the explanation levelled at the head of England. In other and less familiar terms "If the Indian Government had been listened to, the same results might have been more speedily and *effectually* secured at much less cost." Now this is one of those assertions which it is difficult to disprove because of the virtue which was long ago discovered in "your if." How can any one tell at this time of day what would have happened had some totally different series of events been initiated? Even if the *same* results had been secured more speedily, how could they have been secured more effectually? Sir Samuel Baker and all the projectors of Abyssinian expeditions, naval and military, might say exactly the same thing. What might have been, we do not pretend to know, and the "if" of our contemporary has no other value than that of showing the carping spirit which animates Bengal. We do not dispute the statement that the Imperial Government was responsible for the procrastinating policy which staved off the expedition, or that finally resolved on a sudden that it should be undertaken. But having admitted that the haste with which preparation had to be made entailed expense, how does the *Friend* connect the large cost with the decentralization of the financial power of the Indian Government? Is it not more likely that the expense would have been far greater had the Indian Government been allowed to meddle and muddle, and obstruct and write minutes and send "wigs" to Bombay? Indeed, how could the expedition have been rapidly fitted out under such a cumbrous arrangement, unless the Indian Government had sent down a "great man" to supersede and sit upon everybody here? To our thinking the wisest acts of the Cabinet were the resolve first, that the work should be done wholly by Indians, and next that absolute authority should be lodged in the Bombay executive. That the Horse Guards and War Office at home had nothing to do with the enterprize was regarded by the English people as a precious and unlooked for blessing; and, moreover, they equally approved of the common sense decision which fixed on the port of Western India as the starting point of a great maritime expedition. It is really painful to observe how far men are blinded by prepossessions and prejudiced views. Here is the *Friend* actually saying that the result of the war *proves* how decentralization "promoted neither *efficiency* nor economy." After all Europe has admired the efficiency of the workmanship, our contemporary decries it, because apparently it was not performed by that sole proprietor of infallibility in things mundane—the Indian Government. In the matter of economy also, is it not the fact that the Bombay Government had to remonstrate with the Supreme Government on the recklessness displayed in spending money, especially for freight; and is it not the fact also that far-seeing proposals for supplying money, when made from Bombay were contemptuously rejected by the said Government at considerable ultimate cost to the Treasury? These facts are worth more than a host of assertions. We regret to see such painful attempts to detract from the merits of the expedition for no other purpose, apparently, than that of avenging the seeming slight put upon the Supreme Government; and we may be certain that Bombay will never be forgiven for the dread offence of having conducted an unexampled campaign to a perfectly successful conclusion.

THE brief announcement that Mr. Gladstone had prevailed on Mr. Eastwick to withdraw his motion on the affairs of Central Asia, will surprise none who are aware of the distaste with which the House of Commons looks upon the whole question. It is, indeed, doubtful whether a debate would serve any useful purpose; but whether it would or not, the House evidently feels itself incompetent to offer an opinion. The question is not ripe, and not a score of men in Parliament have studied it even superficially. The other announcement that some sort of negotiation with Russia is in progress is much more interesting. At a future day the results, and of course some of the papers, will be laid before Parliament, and then we shall have a debate. What are the subjects of negotiation? We surmise that the Home Government, acting on Indian suggestions, is engaged in trying to discover how far the two powers can enlarge their Consular system by extending its limits in Asia. The field is a wide one, by no means confined to the Punjab and Turkistan. For instance we have never been permitted to have a Consul at Tiflis, yet the capital of Georgia is an important political centre, and may be scarcely less important commercially. If we run the risk of taking Russian Consuls in India we ought to have Consuls of our own in Turkistan. Small harm can be done if the negotiations go no further, but if they attempt to arrange what is called an understanding on political and territorial grounds, then they will infallibly lead to trouble.

WE have received reports from private sources embodying complaints affecting the Parsee community, analogous in character to that which Mr. Betts so properly carried into the Police Court. It is a matter of remark that certain younglings of that body are beginning to exhibit a "bumptiousness" which is ridiculous and offensive. Like the servants in "Romeo and Juliet" they try to be rude and insolent within barely legal limits, and they fail to cause breaches of the peace because the Europeans selected for experiment are, with some exceptions, forbearing. But it is obvious that "trying it on" may be carried too far, and, that, if it be, our tranquillity is certain to be disturbed. Now the Parsees, as a body, are highly respectable. They have a reputation to maintain. Foremost among the natives in all improvements, they show an aptitude to assimilate Western civilization, and they promise to make greater progress than any other section in the State. Among them we find public spirit, munificence, industry, enterprise, and on the whole manly behaviour. We believe the leading men in the community desire not only to hold the ground they have won, but to enlarge it, and are anxions, at all events, that their fair repute should not be blemished. But, if so, they must exert the real influence they possess in restraining those ill-regulated caprices which the young fry mistake for manliness and independence. Nothing can be farther from these qualities than the puerile insolence recently displayed, and as these manifestations inevitably cast an undeserved slur on the whole body, it is the duty as well as the interest of the leading men to interpose an effectual check.

ALTHOUGH the Report of the Bombay Bank Commission has not yet been formally published, it has, we believe, been seen by a good many persons both in Calcutta and Bombay. There can be no doubt that in some respects it will disappoint public expectation. For instance, no opinion whatever is expressed in it on the question whether or not any of the shareholders should receive compensation for their losses. The Commissioners were appointed to ascertain the causes of the Bank's failure, and they considered it was beyond the scope of the enquiry to do more than record the actual results of their long and patient investigations. They, however, while strongly censuring the Government Directors, and especially Mr. Birch, ascribe the ruin of the Bank mainly to the influence enjoyed by Premchund over Mr. Hannay, Mr. Tracey, and the Secretary, Mr. Blair, so that the shareholders' chance of obtaining from Government compensation for losses caused by the misconduct of their own elected representatives is necessarily a very slight one. The Commissioners' report on the relations that ought to exist between the State and the Presidency Banks, and on the genera question whether there should be one or more State Banks in India, has not yet been sent in to Government.

WE understand that Mr. Gerald Fitzgerald, Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor, as well as Mrs. Fitzgerald, will sail for Europe on Saturday. Mr. Fitzgerald, we are happy to learn, is not driven home by failing health; but departs on regular leave. He will only be absent for a few weeks.

FOR some time past we believe the Municipal Commissioner has been arranging for the entire separation of the Assessing and Collecting Departments of the Municipality. The change is to be at once carried out. Four ward superintendents have received notice to quit, and the shears have been applied in every direction so as to effect a saving of some thirty thousand rupees per annum.

THE Deputy Commissioner of Kohat has reported to the Punjab Government, under date of the 5th April, the complete submission of the Bazoti, Othman Kheyl, and Lufa tribes.

WE understand that the Supreme Government have issued instructions for the construction of a Snider ammunition factory at Bombay and another at Madras, according to a plan forwarded.

LIEUTENANT R. WATSON, 108th Foot, has been admitted to the Staff Corps on probation.

CAPTAIN E. M. CHERRY, of the 1st Regiment, Madras Light Cavalry, has obtained furlough to Europe for two years.

DEPUTY INSPECTOR GENERAL OF HOSPITALS, C. B. THRING, Saugor Circle, has been allowed furlough to Europe for one year.

WE have received a copy of a "Bengal Directory for 1869," brought out by Messrs Thacker, Spink, and Co. at Calcutta. The work has been very favourably noticed by the press on the other side of India, and from a cursory examination of it we can join in the compliments that have been paid to the publishers. The volume is a bulky one and the arrangement seems excellent.

WE read in an Umballa letter that when the Ameer left that station by rail, one of his retinue, who had stood musing somewhere out of sight when the train was set in motion, was left behind on the platform; "and there he sat on his box gazing after his departed brethren with a look of combined dejection and astonishment."

THE Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has decided that furlough to Europe is to be reckoned as service for the rank of Colonel, only when the Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel holds a qualifying staff appointment.

THE Director General of Post Offices in India has intimated to the Madras Government that he has arranged with the B. I. S. N. Company that for the future the service of their vessels between Madras and Rangoon should be performed under a new time table, under which provision has been made for the vessel's stay in the Madras roads of not less than eight days. This arrangement was to commence with the arrival of the steamer in the present month.

THE Government of India, in considering a memorial from Mr. M. Cross, Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Negapatam, praying for a reconsideration of the subject of his admission to the benefits of the old Uncovenanted Civil Service Pension Rules as a "law officer," state that there are always objections to considering memorials of this nature before the retirement of the memorialist has taken place, but having regard to all the circumstances of Mr. Cross' case, and to the precedents in his favour brought to notice by the Government of Madras, it will not refuse, as a special case, to allow Mr. Cross to be pensioned hereafter as a "law officer" under the Pension Rules of 1831.—*Madras Mail.*

SIR SEYMOUR FITZGERALD.

"IT is believed," remarks the *Pioneer*, "in Bombay that Lord Mayo arrived in India pre-disposed to attach much weight to the opinions of Sir Seymour Fitzgerald on certain questions of Indian foreign policy. It is well known that one of Sir Seymour's *idées fixes* is the restoration of the Indian navy, with the particular view of, on occasion, putting pressure upon Persia. Another of his views is said to be that an effectual means to paralyze a Russian movement on Herat, would be the menace of an irruption on our part by the Shiraz and Kerman towards Seistan, on the flank of the Russian advance. A third is deep displeasure at the Persian occupation of the Afghan province of Seistan. On this last point, at any rate, we believe the Governor of Bombay may be satisfied with the result of the Umballa conference."

THE GOVERNORSHIPS OF CEYLON AND HONGKONG.

A REPORT has been current in Hongkong that Sir Richard MacDonnell is likely to be transferred shortly to Ceylon and to be succeeded in Hongkong by Mr. Pope Hennessy. The *China Mail* says:—"If it should prove to be correct, Sir Richard MacDonnell's successor may congratulate himself on the inheritance that has been provided for him by the—well, we'll call it the—energy of his predecessor. There will be a balance to credit in the treasury; there will be a nice substantial residence at the top of the Peak, beautifully sheltered from the violence of typhoons, but open to the genial monsoon that comes breathing its cooling influence on the torrid atmosphere of summer; there will be a commodious and well built Government steam yacht, in which the delights of a little cruise may often be alternated with the luxuries of a land residence, the other wish a "launch" for police purposes, and which may upon occasion serve as tender to the yacht. It is only fair to the present incumbent of the office to say that his measures for suppressing piracy have proved effectual, so that the next presentation will be free of what was once a serious incumbrance. And all this has been done by what, less than three years ago, was a bankrupt Colony." This is an encouraging look-out for Ceylon.

A CAUTION TO HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

MANY of our public officers (says the *Madras Athenæum*) seem to be unaware of the pecuniary responsibility that attaches to them when they retain the services of an employé who has been declared on a medical certificate, to be unfit for any further service and ought consequently to be allowed to retire on pension. From a notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated March 22, 1869, we learn that a second class revenue inspector submitted an application for pension, supported by a medical certificate, on the 6th July last. The Collector, however, in direct contravention of the orders of Government, allowed this man to continue in the public service up to the 31st August. The Government consider that, under the terms of the Notification published in the *Fort Saint George Gazette*, dated 4th October, 1866, the Collector has rendered himself personally liable for the pay of the servant thus irregularly retained. The Government, it seems, have so frequently warned the heads of departments of the responsibility which is attached to them in respect of observing the Pension Rules that they are unable to relieve the Collector from liability in the present case. The Accountant General has therefore been instructed to arrange for the recovery from that gentleman of the amount due. After such an example we do not think that many will care to imitate the Collector of ——— in his disregard of the Pension Rules.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF BOMBAY.

LETTER III.

SIR,—As a stranger I was much struck with the gigantic strides the Roman Catholics seem making in Bombay and its environs. Whether this activity arises from its proximity to Goa, or from the number of Portuguese residing in Bombay, or the two combined, I know not; but the fact, I believe, remains undisputed. No doubt the success of the Roman Catholics is mainly owing to the self-devotion and self-imposed sacrifices of their community: neither the Church of England nor the Protestant Dissenters can boast of such unselfish devotion. To a new comer, looking no deeper than the surface of society, this progress is chiefly shown in the erection of large buildings for the education of the young, and in the number of scholars attending these seminaries of learning. And I find upon inquiry they compete on terms of equality, or rather advantageously, with other schools, in two ways, firstly, by giving a much cheaper education than parents can provide for their education elsewhere, and secondly, the article they vend is in itself good, chiefly because the teachers labour heart and soul in this undertaking as a work of love, and as a means of advancing the interests of their church. Accordingly they hold out to Protestants the tempting bait of a good cheap education, which is in many instances eagerly swallowed: hence the aggregate number of scholars in the Roman Catholic schools of Bombay and neighbourhood is largely augmented by the addition of Protestant children.

I was not prepared to see so many natives acting as clerks in various offices, both public and private: it struck me as a pleasing feature for the future well-being of Bombay, and shows unmistakably that the natives themselves value the different means of education afforded them by the English Government. From all sides I heard that they made excellent accountants, and were very steady and painstaking in their work. If they can be trusted, there will be far less need of young Englishmen coming out to fill subordinate situations, for naturally an employer will purchase in the cheaper market if the commodity is equally good, and, so far, the experiment has been so successful as to lead to a great extension of the native clerks in the Government and other public institutions of India generally. But concerning the vernacular schools, I would ask, are they doing as much as they should in this direction? I do not allude to great central seminaries of learning, but to those little buildings, upon the walls of which are boards suspended announcing the fact that they are Government schools. I have looked into two or three, but there did not seem to be much instruction imparted: this might have arisen from a griffin's ignorance. I was, however, much struck with a Parsee's school, both with the heartiness of the teacher and the rapt attention and the willingness of the scholars to imbibe learning.

And now leaving the education of the coming generation to prosecute their useful tasks, I will proceed to other matters—which greatly interested me upon my first arrival.

First I must mention the buffalo or bullock waggons, or rather the beasts themselves. They were, with the exception of the natives, the most interesting objects I met with—the animals, their length of horns, their hump, their pendant flap of skin, together with the way in which they are yoked to the cart excited my curiosity. The novel way in which the driver used the tail of the beast as a rudder to steer the waggon the way he wishes it to go also amused me. I was likewise surprised at the weight of timber these "beasts (literally) of burden" are able to carry, and the great distances they travel in a day, thus making them not only a most valuable acquisition, but a real necessity in a climate so unfavourable for the draught horse of England or for the camel of Arabia.

Previously to taking up my residence in Bombay I had never been able to grasp the details of the parable of the ten Virgins mentioned in the New Testament, or in fact any of the many allusions in the Bible to marriage festivities with any degree of satisfaction, until I had witnessed, as I did a few evenings after my arrival, a large Hindoo wedding procession. The whole scene was so strange and yet so completely identical with all those details which are given us in the Scriptural narrative, that it required no vivid imagination to fancy it a simple rehearsal of what is there recorded. The dancing before the bride and bridegroom, the flaming torches, the vessels of oil, all seemed perfectly natural and familiar sights, though one had in reality never seen them before. I was told the procession I saw was a favourable specimen and extremely costly, and unless the parties were wealthy would certainly entail a heavy burden upon them for years to come. A native funeral presents a sad contrast; or rather gives a shock to the unaccustomed nerves of a newly arrived Englishman. I cannot help thinking that the exposed face and feet of a dead man disfigured by streaks of chalk or paint is a sight which should not be allowed in the public streets at all times in the day. I may be in error in making this statement, but in two instances in narrow streets have I been brought into immediate contact with such a procession, and it is needless to add that the feeling experienced was anything but agreeable.

As at the wedding ceremony, so upon the death of an individual, have I witnessed a scene described in Scripture. I refer to the widows (that is hired women) singing and lamenting the deceased, which they seem to do by sitting on the ground in a circle with joining of hands and uttering a low chant meanwhile.

PROPOSED BOAT HARBOUR AT MADRAS.

THE Madras Chamber of Commerce recently called the attention of the local Government to the subject of a boat harbour for Madras and suggested that the committee appointed to report on the breakwater should be asked to invite plans for a boat harbour, and to recommend to Government the one that appears to them the most feasible, the cheapest, and the speediest to construct. Fully concurring in all the Chamber of Commerce urge with respect to the extreme desirability of providing shelter at this port in which boats might take in and discharge goods in smooth water, the Government in reply state that they would look with favour on any proposal that may be brought forward for the construction of such a boat harbour as the Chamber have in view, which may be considered practicable by the professional advisers of the Government. No such scheme, however, has yet been before the Government and as there is a prospect of an engineer specially qualified in marine works being sent from England to Madras in connexion with the proposed breakwater, the Government consider it advisable to postpone until his arrival the further consideration of the construction of a boat harbour.—*Madras Mail.*

AN ILL-USED CALCUTTA MAGISTRATE.

WHAT an ill-used man Mr. John Blessington Roberts, the Police Magistrate of Calcutta, must be! His melancholy fate is to be constantly misrepresented by Calcutta reporters. We have his own testimony to the truth of the fact. At a meeting of the Doveton College on Wednesday last he appealed pathetically to the "gentlemen of the press" present to report what he did say, and not what he did not say, as was their invariable custom. "Whenever I make a speech," said Mr. Roberts, "some one next day taps me on the shoulder, and says—'Come, I say, Roberts, were you drunk when you made that speech yesterday?'" We don't know whether the "gentlemen of the press" have again misrepresented Mr. Roberts, or not. Perhaps so; for one of them reports him to have said "tight," not "drunk." But as he seemed anxious that the public should know exactly what he did say on the occasion, we quote a portion of the speech the reporters have put into his mouth:—"Since I have been chairman of the committee I have never shrunk from any responsibility. I have made it my special object to keep a watchful eye on the interests of the parents and children. I have not attended to the interests of the teachers, because I considered they could take care of themselves, while I have ever been a guardian of the parents and children, and kept a watchful eye over their interests. And now I beg leave to say that I leave my successors a legacy of debts, viz., Rs. 35,000 owed by the parental proper and Rs. 36,000 owed by the Young Ladies' Institution, in all Rs. 71,000." What further proof could Calcutta want that Mr. Roberts is not a man to shirk responsibility?—*Pioneer.*

THE LARGEST HAILSTONE ON RECORD.—The Melbourne *Argus* of the 1st March says:—A correspondent, writing to the *Ballarat Star* the other day, described a large block of ice deposited by the late thunderstorm, which was lying somewhere between the Challicum and Gorrinn runs. He described it, if our memory serve us, as over twenty feet in length and of about the same breadth, while it was nearly twenty inches in thickness. The veracity of the account was doubted by a good many, who could scarcely credit the deposit of such a "hailstone," on the spot where it was found. "We are in a position to state, however," says the *Ararat Advertiser*, "that the account was quite correct, and that the block of ice was visited and seen by nearly every resident in the neighbourhood. Some think that the ice may have been an accumulation of hail from the heavy storm referred to; but the mass presented no indication of such a formation, being apparently quite solid."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FRANCE.

LONDON, 11TH APRIL.

Earl Radnor is dead.

In the Corps Legislatif yesterday M. de Lavalette, replying to M. Favre, said that France in the recent Conference had sought to preserve general peace, and that the difficulties not surmounted (? had not been insurmountable). Appeasement had been obtained in the West as well as in the East. France would defend peace, and if necessary impose it.

BELGIUM.

A strike in the collieries and foundries is going on in Belgium, and sanguinary encounters with the troops have taken place.

AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, 10TH APRIL.

The House of Representatives has adjourned, after authorising President Grant to recognise the independence of Cuba when a Republican Government shall have been established.

LONDON, 11TH APRIL.

The steamer *Bengal*, with the outward Indian mails, left Suez for Bombay to-day at noon (6 hours before contract time).

The Bombay Mail of the 20th ult. was delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, 12TH APRIL, APT.

In the Liverpool Cotton Market to-day prices were held firmly.

Fair Dhollera to arrive 9¾d. (sic)

The *Ripon*, from Southampton, takes out £155,125 in specie for Bombay and the *Delhi*, from Marseilles takes out £95,000 for the same place.

LONDON, 13TH APRIL, APT.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Disraeli gave notice of a series of amendments to the Irish Church Bill.

Mr. Lowe's Budget resolutions have been adopted, except that relating to the collection of taxes, which has been deferred.

The troop-ship *Queen of the North* has arrived.

Mr. Grant Duff, replying to Colonel Sykes, said that the claim of Syud Abdool to be the rightful Nawab of Jinjeera was invalid. He could give no information about his condition. Our relations with Jinjeera were of a mixed character.

[This paragraph reached Kurrachee as follows:—"Duff replying bykyn claim seed Abboul be rightful naval jungeron invalid would give no information about his condition relations with jungera mixed character."]

FRANCE.

Marshal Niel stated in the Corps Legislatif yesterday that the French army was now upon a peace footing, but that it could be transferred to a war footing in 8 days.

28,000 regular troops and 11,000 volunteers have been allowed to return home, and only those classes formed subsequent to 1863 have been ordered to join their regiments.

AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, 12TH APRIL.

President Grant has nominated Mr. Molley (? Moutley), to be the successor of Mr. Reverdy Johnson at the Court of St. James, Governor Curtis to be American Minister at St. Petersburg, and Mr. Johnson, Minister at the Austrian Court.

[BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.]

THE FRENCH CHINA MAIL.

GALLE, 4TH APRIL.

"DONNAI," from China, anchored at 11-30 P.M.

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL.

THE Duke of Argyll's speech, on moving the second reading of the Governor General of India Bill, showed little of the profundity with which he is credited—indeed it was here and there wanting in the merest good sense. When, for instance, he is discussing Lord Lawrence's proposal to appropriate annually nine scholarships of £200, to enable as many promising natives to pursue their studies in England for the London competitive examination:—"Nine scholarshi s," he exclaims in rather silly astonishment, "for a Government of 180,000,000 souls! To speak of nine scholarships dist

BOMBAY BENCH OF JUSTICES.

The adjourned meeting of the Bench was held in the durbar room, Town Hall, yesterday afternoon—Mr. A. R. Scoble in the chair—when the draft letter, with appendices, prepared by the committee appointed at last meeting, as the reply to the letter of the Secretary to Government respecting the proposed commission to enquire into the state of the Municipality was presented. A lengthy discussion ensued, and Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee proposed that the draft letter put before the Bench last week by the Finance Committee and withdrawn should be adopted as the answer to Government. It was objected that the draft proposed had been withdrawn; but it was explained by Mr. Dosabhoy that he proposed it now, not as the draft of the Finance Committee, but as a resolution by himself as an individual, he believing it to be infinitely superior to the letter drawn up by Mr. Wood's committee. On the question being put to the vote, the amendment proposed by Mr. Dosabhoy—the original draft proposed last week—was adopted. The Bench then sanctioned the sale of the Freelands estate to Government. This estate was originally sold to the Government for the use of the Vehar Water Works for Rs. 50,000; now Government pay the Municipality—Rs. 2,23,364 for it; leaving a large plot of 23,000 square yards still in the hands of the Municipality. A report of the proceedings will appear in to-morrow's *Gazette*.

EUROPEAN VAGRANCY IN BOMBAY.

A great number of destitute Europeans yesterday presented a petition to the Acting Chief Magistrate of Police, in which they stated that they had been recently turned out of the Stranger's Home, it having been resolved to turn out all men who could not pay a rupee a day. The men who appeared before the Magistrate were in great distress, and evidently suffering from tarvation. The Magistrate ordered food to be given to them from the poor fund, but as about thirty reliefs have been given from that source within the last few days, this practice, it was intimated, could not be continued. We understand that the Magistrate has either addressed, or is about to address, Government on this subject. These unfortunate Europeans are to be seen in all parts of the town, and many of them really look wretched in the extreme. Gangs of them sleep on the Green at night and find their way to the Fort Police Court in the morning, where they manage to get a little food during the day. The men appear to be mechanics, engine-drivers, firemen, fitters, &c. It is really time something was done towards removing this growing evil.

THE CASE OF D. T. STEWART.

Yesterday at the commencement of the business in the Criminal Sessions Mr. Farran appeared, on behalf of D. T. Stewart, before Mr. Justice Westropp, and made a motion for the quashing of the conviction against D. T. Stewart in terms of the judgment of the High Court which was published in yesterday's *Gazette*.

Mr. Farran stated that Mr. Connon, the magistrate, was present in court, and he believed did not object to the quashing of the conviction.

The Judge—Have you communicated with Mr. Scoble.

Mr. Farran—I have not been able to see Mr. Scoble.

The Judge—He is not instructed to appear, is he?

Mr. Farran—I understand he is not.

The Judge—I believe that, though formally instructed for the magistrate, he was really instructed for another party, who can tell you whether or not he is instructed.

Mr. Farran replied that Mr. Scoble had not been instructed.

The Judge—That being so the conviction and warrant founded on it will be quashed as a matter of course, the battle was fought on the order for a rule *nisi*, that is not to be understood as discharging Mr. Stewart from custody.

Mr. Farran—There was a sum of Rs. 500 lodged with the Clerk of the Crown.

The Judge—That will be returned. I don't intend to give costs to any party. I am not to give you any. I suppose you will not insist on the other party getting theirs.

Mr. Farran—No, my lord. (A laugh.)

The Judge—Any office fees you had to pay will be deducted from the Rs. 500 if not paid. If they have been paid you will get the Rs. 500 back.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS : 1869.

Fourth Day, Wednesday, 14th April.

(Before Mr. Justice Westropp.)

Theft from a P. and O. Steamer.—Santan DeSouza pled guilty to theft of a Bank of England note for £20, two notes for Rs. 100 each, gold studs, and private papers, valued in all at Rs. 445, and belonging to Mr. Richard Johnstone. Prosecutor was chief engineer of the P. and O. Co.'s s. s. *Travancore*, and prisoner was a servant of one of the engineers, and so had free access to prosecutor's cabin. He was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months.

Theft.—Wittoo Govind and Annur Jee, woman, were charged with stealing a medal, gold mohur, and ornaments from the dwelling-house of a havildar of the 25th Regt. N. I. The woman had slept at the havildar's door one night, and next day the property was missed and found in her box. The first prisoner pled guilty, but the others denied the charge and was found not guilty by the jury. His Lordship said the prisoner had better be cautious in future as she had had a narrow escape. The jury had taken a merciful view of the case. He did not say they were not justified in their verdict, for the case was difficult,—there had been a paucity of evidence. The first prisoner was sentenced to imprisonment for nine months.

Fire Raising.—Rama Cashiba was charged with having on the 25th February committed mischief by fire in the house of Ruckma Rupajee. The jury found him guilty and he was sentenced to imprisonment for two years.

Cheating.—Babajee Bhawoo Barodekar was charged with cheating and thereby dishonestly inducing Luxmee, woman, to deliver to him certain gold and silver ornaments; and Wishwasrao Govindjee was charged with aiding and abetting in the commission of that offence. Mr. Branson conducted the case on behalf of the prosecution, and Dr. Barton defended the first prisoner, whilst the second accused was undefended. The jury returned a verdict of guilty against both the prisoners, and His Lordship sentenced the accused to rigorous imprisonment for two years each.

The Court adjourned at about 8 p. m.

BOMBAY GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Geographical Society was held in their rooms, Town Hall, on Thursday, the 18th March, at 5 p.m.

Present.—Dr. Bhau Daji, Hon. M. R. A. S., senior member, in the chair; F. J. Candy, Esq., M. A.; Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Esq.; J. Mackinlay, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S.; Rao Sahib Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik; J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S.

Mr. Burgess officiated for Captain Morland, who was unable to be present at the meeting in consequence of ill health.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Lestock Reid, Esq., C.S., having requested admittance, was elected a member under Rule XXII. of the Society.

Lieutenant G. O'B. Carew, Dock Master, Bombay, and Jamsetji Dhanjebhae Wadia, Esq., Master Builder, H. M.'s Dockyard, were proposed members of the Society.

Among the donations laid before the Society, there was an excellent photograph of the Bombay harbour, taken from the Time Ball Tower on the north east bastion of the Castle, showing the fleet of 250 vessels returned from the Abyssinian Expedition, and other ships in the harbour, presented by the Harbour and Pilotage Board.

Among the several letters read before the Society, there were two from the Secretary to Government, Political Department, enclosing the following two interesting communications, which will appear in full in the next volume of the Society's Transactions:—

Extract from a letter from the Political Resident at Aden, containing a statement made by Hajee Othman relative to the fate of the Baron Von der Decken.

Copy of a despatch and of its enclosure from H. M.'s Secretary of State for India, regarding the alleged survivors of the ship *St. Abbs*.

The following paper, announced for the evening, was then read:—

Notes on the Hot Springs of Lasundra, in the Kaira Zilla, by Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Esq.

Lasundrá is a village in the Kuppervanj district of the Kaira zilla (Gujarat). It is about 24 miles from Neriad (a station on the B. B. and C. I. Railway), in a north-easterly direction, and about 11 miles from Dakore in the northern direction. Dakore is a noted Hindu shrine, and pilgrims coming to this place often make it a point to visit Lasundrá to bathe their bodies in the '*Rama Kunds*,' as the hot springs are called. The village of Lasundrá is situated in a somewhat low-lying ground, the surface being mostly covered with a salt crust, called '*Ooso*.' About the site of these springs, heaps of salt, it is related, used to be prepared in the time of the previous government, and also under the present government, until the operations were given up on account of the government salt monopoly. The wells in the village partake more or less of this saline character of the surface of the soil. There is, in fact, only one sweet-water well, situated at the distance of a mile from the village, which supplies the people with water fit for drinking. There is, however, a spacious pond or *talao* at the southern extremity of the village, which compensates them for the scarcity of sweet water wells. It is partly availed of by the people for drinking and domestic purposes, but largely by the cattle. The water of this pond lasts generally during the whole of the year.

Early in the morning of the 1st October last, I proceeded, in company with two friends, to see the hot springs which lie at the southern extremity of the village. The place where these springs are located is called "*Ramakshetra*," so named from tradition having assigned to the Hero of the Ramayan a halting-place on his march through the district. Here Rama is said to have performed the ceremony of *Sráadh*, or the anniversary day of his father, Dasáratha. Sita, his wife, being required to join the ceremony, wanted hot water to bathe in. To get this, Rama is said to have pierced a number of arrows into the ground. On taking them out water gushed forth, and so was Sita bathed. The Brahmans of the place, who are found about the springs from day-light to sun-set, repeat this story in the presence of almost every visitor who comes to bathe here, and have thus invested the place with a sanctity, joining religion to natural phenomenon, which enables them, at least, to earn their daily *Dazinas* from the visitors. There is a temple of Somnath by the side of these springs, which appears to have been lately constructed.

The surface of these springs is about 3 feet below the general level of the surronding ground. Such of them as are close to each other are grouped into compartments, built with *chunam* walls up to the level of the ground. The visitor has to reach the springs by descending the steps. These compartments are three in number, of which two lie close to each other, and the third is situated at a distance of about 30 feet from them. The first compartment, which is almost a square, contains a group of seven springs. Its outside length is 23 feet, and inside length, 17 feet 8 inches. It is 3 feet 10 inches below the level of the ground. Of the seven springs in this compartment, the central one is the largest and the hottest. It is 7 feet 10 inches deep. I had a thermometer by me which at the time (about 8 o'clock in the morning) showed 88° fahr. as the temperature of the surrounding air. On dipping it into the central spring, about half a foot below the surface of the water, I found the thermometer rose at once to 117° where it remained for about ten minutes. I then sent it down, having tied it with a string to the bottom of the spring and allowed it to rest there for about ten minutes, after which it was taken out, when the instrument showed 122°, thus indicating a difference of 5° between the temperature of the top and that of the bottom. The thermometer was then dipped into the next spring, to ascertain its top and bottom temperatures, which were found to be 133° and 114° respectively. The process was thus repeated in the case of each spring, and the following are the indications of the temperature:—

Compartment A.

		Degrees.
Temperature of the central spring, No. I. at the top	..	117
" " " " "	bottom.	122
" " Spring Number II. "	top ..	113
" " " " "	bottom.	113
" " " " III. "	top ..	102
" " " " "	bottom.	103
" " " " IV. "	top ..	108
" " " " "	bottom.	112
" " " " V. "	top ..	106
" " " " "	bottom.	108
" " " " VI. "	top ..	114
" " " " "	bottom.	119
" " " " VII. "	top ..	112
" " " " "	bottom.	111
" " " " VIII. "	top ..	113
" " " " "	bottom.	99

It will be seen from the above that in the case of springs Nos. I., IV., V., and VI. the temperature at the bottom is greater than that at the top; that in No. II. the top and bottom temperatures are equal; and that in Nos. III., VII., and VIII., the temperature at the bottom is less than that at the top. All these seven springs are situated at a distance of about 1 to 2 feet from each other and about hardly a foot from the central spring.

Each of these springs is in the form of a square, having its banks or edges at the top built of *chunam*, to prevent its water flowing into the next spring. Some of these edges have given way, especially those of pring No. VI. in this compartment. This spring was at one time considered the hottest in the group, hotter than even the central spring. But since the time its banks have given way, its water, getting mixed with the colder water of the nearest springs, shows a much lower temperature.

The water in each of these springs is seen constantly to rise up and overflow its banks. In daytime, however, this is much less observed, as the inhabitants of the village, as well as pilgrims from neighbouring villages, use the springs more or less for bathing purposes. At night time, however, the phenomenon is seen to great advantage. But bubbles are often seen to float upon the surface and burst, both during day and night. People who come here to perform their ablutions do not plunge their bodies into the springs. They sit by the bank of each spring in turn, and dipping their *lotas* into the water, pour it over their bodies. These *lotas*, which are made of either brass or copper, after they are once or twice dipped into water, soon lose their brightness, and become dark grey, owing to the saline and vegetable ingredients of the water acting chemically upon the metal of the *lotas*.

At the bottom of these springs an accumulation of mud takes place at the interval of a few months, which frequently stops the free percolation of water through the beds of the earth. In the central spring, there is said to be a hole of about two inches in diameter on the eastern side, from which water springs forth with great force and rapidity.

Compartment No. I. is well *chunamed* and cleanly kept. It was built in the Samvat year 1846 (corresponding with the Christian year 1790) by Vála Mokam, a Barote or Bard of Beejapore, in the territory of H. H. the Gaekwar.

Compartment No. II. built by the Mohode Brahmans of Kuppervanj, but lately repaired by Mr. Jasbhai Sárábhai, of Petlad, contains only one spring. It lies close by the side of compartment No. I. It is not quite square, one side, measured from within, from east to west being 11 feet 2 inches, and the other, from north to south, 12 feet 3 inches. The spring in this compartment is 8½ feet deep, and the temperature of the water is 101 both at the top and at the bottom. It is not so largely availed of for bathing purposes, as the springs in the first compartment.

We now come to the third compartment, which is situated at the distance of about 30 feet from the first in a southern direction from the village. It is 6 feet by 30. There are nine springs in this compartment, which was built and *chunamed* in the Samvat year 1895 (corresponding with the Christian year 1839) by one Shivashankar, a Vadnagara Nagar Brahman, native of Petlad, when he was Mazmudar of Kuppervanj. The central spring in this compartment is larger in dimensions than even the spring of the first compartment. The temperatures of the several springs forming this compartment both at the top and at the bottom are given in the note below, the numbers 1, 2, 3, &c., denoting the particular spring in the compartment. *

It will be seen that the whole of this compartment, except spring No. 6, is much colder than the first.

In connection with these springs, it may be remarked that their temperature varies at different seasons of the year. In winter, for instance, it stands far higher than in summer, or the rainy season. In the hottest months of the summer the temperature of even the hottest spring is bearable, that is to say, water from it can be poured upon human body without the latter feeling a keen sensation of heat. It also happens that previously to the setting in of the rains, the temperature of the springs becomes intensified, and this fact affords the inhabitants of the village a pretty sure prognostic of rain. This phenomenon has been observed to take place so regularly that the villagers are able to predict with some certainty, a few days before, that there will be rain. During the recent flood in Gujarát, this was fully observed by the people of the village. Two days before the date of the heavy flood, the water in most of the springs began to grow unusually hot, which led them to expect a heavy fall of rain. And a heavy fall did take place. After rain, the temperature subsides to its ordinary level.

The inhabitants of Lasundra use these springs as their daily baths at all seasons of the year, partly from a feeling of sanctity and partly from a sense of economy, the hot water causing them a saving of fuel to which they would otherwise have recourse for the purpose of getting hot baths.

The hottest of the springs emit generally a very disagreeable odour, sulphur being found to be more or less a chief ingredient of the water. The spring water is said to be often used as a restorative in the diseases of the skin, but how far the remedy has succeeded I am not in a position to say.

The village of Lasundra contains about 500 to 600 houses, built mostly of mud and roofed with tiles. The inhabitants, which number about 2,500 souls, are Brahmans, Banyans, Kunbis, and Kolis, and are more or less cultivators. The land here does not yield so plentiful a crop of produce as in other parts of the district, and hence the government assessment is comparatively low. There is a government Gujarati school in the village, attended by about 50 boys, mostly Brahmans and Kunbis. A Jatra or fair is held at the springs twice a year, one on Janma Ashtami or the month of Shrawan (August), and the other on Ambla Agiaras, that is to say, in the month of Kartik (November). On these occasions, Kolis and Bheels, from the surrounding villages, flock in large numbers to purify themselves by bathing in the *Rama Kunds*.

At the conclusion of the paper, it was proposed by Dr. Bhau Daji, seconded by Rao Saheb Vishvanath N. Mandlik, and unanimously carried, that Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar was entitled to the best acknowledgments of the Society for his valuable and interesting paper. The meeting then adjourned to next month.

* Temperature of Spring No. 1 at the top 99

						Degrees.
"	"	"	"	2	" top	91
"	"	"	"	"	bottom	90
"	"	"	"	3	" top	90
"	"	"	"	"	bottom	90
"	"	"	"	4	" top	89
"	"	"	"	"	bottom	89
"	"	"	"	5	" top	89
"	"	"	"	"	bottom	89
"	"	"	"	6	" top	108
"	"	"	"	"	bottom	114
"	"	"	"	7	" top	94
"	"	"	"	"	bottom	99
"	"	"	"	8	" top	89
"	"	"	"	"	bottom	88
"	"	"	"	9	" top	87
"	"	"	"	"	bottom	87

A clergyman, in the county of Durham, told me the following anecdote. He had taught an old man in his parish to read, and had found him an apt pupil. After the lessons had finished, he had not been able to call at the cottage for some time, and when he did he only found the wife at home. "How's John?" said my friend. "He's canny, sir," said his wife. "How does he get on with his reading?" "Nicely, sir." "Ah, I suppose he'll read his bible very comfortably, now." "Bible, sir! bless you, he was out of the bible and into the newspaper long ago."—*Once a Week*

Paris Scandals.—Scandals are rife in Paris and indeed out of it. One of the grossest is the verdict of the jury in the baby murder case at Montauban. The chief culprit, who kept down the population by drowning new-born children like kittens in pails of water and administering vitriol, to say nothing of other practices not to be mentioned, got the benefit of "extenuating circumstances," and was sentenced to hard labour for life. The other prisoners got off with lesser penalties. Another scandal here is likely to give employment to law courts. A well-known tenor will figure as co-respondent—the lady's name every one whispers, but I dare not print. Scandal number three is curious enough. Husband and wife, moving in what the *petits journaux* call the "first circles," met at a ball given by a well-known *litterateur*, who has made a fortune with his prurient novels. The rule at these curious *reunions* is that all the ladies are to wear masks. However that may be, this ill-assorted couple met, and recognised each other, and on leaving the house Monsieur had Madame taken off to St Lazare, pointing her out to the police as a bad character. Then we have the *denouement* of the great elopement case—but it is time to drop the curtain.—*Correspondent of "Standard."*

THE DECISIONS OF JUDGE MOROBA CANOBA.

For some days past we have reported some eccentric sayings and decisions by Mr. Moroba Canoba, Fourth Judge in the Small Cause Court. The following report of a number of applications heard on Tuesday in a full court, consisting of Mr. O'Leary, First Judge, Mr. Spencer, Second Judge, and Mr. Moroba Canoba, may not be uninteresing to our readers.

Guza Dulla and others *vs.* Mowjee Madhowjee.

Dr. Barton appeared for the plaintiffs in this case and read the following affidavit by Ooma Dulla, one of the plaintiffs, which sufficiently explains the circumstances:—"This was an action to recover the amount of a promissory note and interest due thereon at the rate of Rs. 12-8 per cent. per month. The trial of this cause came on the 5th instant before His Honor the Fourth Judge. The defendant, admitting the execution of the said note, averred that it was tampered with in that part of it which related to the rate of interest, inasmuch as he never agreed to pay 12½ per cent. interest, but only 2 per cent. interest per month. In my evidence, I asserted that there was no alteration in the note, material or immaterial. Motee Hooka, an attesting witness to the note, stated that it was read and explained to the defendant as containing a stipulation for payment of interest at 12½ per cent. interest per month. The defendant called a witness to support his case. The Court entered a verdict for the defendant and passed an order for payment of Rs. 100 by me to the defendant as and way of costs and satisfaction. I say that, on the evidence of the note and the oral testimony, the learned Judge ought to have passed a decree in my favour, and that the amount awarded to the defendant is excessive and even oppressive." The learned gentleman did not read the last four words of the affidavit, as he said they were so strong that he would not make use of them; but he asked the Court to set aside the verdict as contrary to the evidence. The plaintiff had possession of the note, and the defendant admitted execution, and surely the former ought to weigh against any simple statement by the defendant. He was not advocating the morality of charging such a rate of interest as was usually taken by these Marwarees, but then it was in the note and therefore it was law.

Some conversation here took place between the First and Fourth Judge, the effect of which seemed to be that the Fourth Judge had formed an opinion that there had been a material alteration in the note, while Mr. O'Leary remaked that the writing of the note seemed to be all right.

Dr. Barton said that from the appearance of the note it was all right. Perhaps to a skilled eye, like that of the learned Fourth Judge, it might have appeared to be altered, but there was no evidence to support that. The words in the body of the note, no doubt, implied an usurious rate of interest, but still that rate was stated, and he did not see how the learned Judge could get over that. Of course if there had been an alteration the note was a forgery, but he submitted that the decision was altogether against the evidence. With regard to the Rs. 100 it was not even alleged what that fine was for. Of course he could not describe what was passing in the mind of the learned Fourth Judge.

Mr. Moroba—It was a very bad case of forgery and perjury!

Dr. Barton remarked he need not say that he would not defend the rate of interest, but still it was stated on the face of the document, and so long as it was allowed in this country the person signing it must be liable. He would not attempt to paint this case, but the affidavit was before the Court.

Mr. Moroba—I advised defendant to go to the Police Court and I promised to go there as a witness, and he would have a good case of forgery in the High Court.

Mr. O'Leary—It is a very proper case to go to the Police with, but I don't think this Court can proceed in anticipation of going to the Police.

Dr. Barton—I have not decided on going to the Police. The person to move is the defendant on whom the forged document is attempted to be foisted.

Mr. O'Leary—If the 12½ per cent. is written in words, how can we say there is a material alteration? Perjury there may be, but the words show clearly that they have never been altered, however much fraud and perjury there may be.

Dr. Barton—I am informed by Mr. Nusserwanjee Nowrojee that in another suit he put in the same plea and it was disbelieved—so that there are conflicting judgments.

Mr. O'Leary—In this case it is quite clear that there cannot have been a material alteration.

Dr. Barton—Oh, I would not have brought up the case at all if I had not thought it very clear.

Mr. Moroba—There is fraud.

Dr. Barton—Well, I bow to your Honor's better judgment. But it is a question altogether for the Court; and the Court will see that the attesting witness stated that the rate of interest had been explained to the defendant as 12½ per cent. per month.

Mr. Moroba—And the witness for the defendant said two per cent.

Dr. Barton—So that you had oath for oath.

Mr. O'Leary—And ought there not then to have been decree for the amount claimed?

Dr. Barton replied that that would have been so under the worst circumstances, but the Fourth Judge gave judgment for the defendant and fined the plaintiff Rs. 100. Certainly the practice of the Court was against such a rule, and he doubted if it had power to fine except for contempt.

Mr. O. Leary—The Court has power to award damages.

Mr. Moroba—It is no fine—it is only an award of damages to the opposite party.

Dr. Barton—An award of damages to the opposite part?!

Mr. O'Leary—Under section 42 of the Act the Court is empowered to give a verdict against the plaintiff, and may award a sum to the defendant by way of costs and satisfaction for his trouble and attendance.

Mr. Moroba—That is was my order.

Mr. O'Leary—It appears to me that that is intended to meet the case where the amount sued for is too small to allow professional costs, and that the amount awarded should be a reasonable sum for the trouble and attendance; but it is not at all to act as a punishment for the plaintiff's perjury or forgery, that is a matter this Court cannot deal with.

Dr. Barton—That is what I think, on the same principle that the Court might impose a fine of Rs. 100, it might impose one of Rs. 1,000.

Mr. O'Leary—There is no limit, looking to it as a punishment I would say a fine of Rs. 100 is not a proper way to deal with the matter.

Dr. Barton—It looks like Lynch law. I shall say no more about the case. I shall leave it to your Honor trusting that you will do my client justice. I don't wish to say anything disrespectful to the Fourth Judge, but certainly there is a want of uniformity and of justice here, and such as should be put an end to by this Court. There is no power in the Act for any Judge to put himself in the position of—I was going to say a Rhadamanthus—and tell a witness, "I disbelieve you; you swear to what I don't think is right, and I will punish you." This seems to have been the conduct of the Fourth Judge, and I believe the amount of his fines for a week was Rs. 600. This is a most important part of the case, and I will not stop till I see it put right. I submit that the fine was inflicted without the slightest ground.

A rule was granted recalling the whole order.

Mr. Moroba—I expressly state my dissent from the finding of the full Court.

Rutnawalla *vs.* Essack Abdoola and another.

Dr. Barton appeared for the plaintiff in this case and read an affidavit which had been sworn by Khima Rutna, a partner of the plaintiff's firm. The affidavit, he said, was badly drawn and that will appear to our readers from the following piece of composition or "That on the 8th April instant the said cause came on for hearing before His Honor the Fourth Judge, and according to the practice of the Court the said cause firstly called out when all the defendant stated before His Honor of having not passed any writing to me but to another Marwaree His Honor in stating Marwaree may be my partner, the first defendant admitted the debt but the second and third declined. His Honor thereupon asked my willingness of taking judgment on the 1st defendant only; in my declining the cause was kept back to enquire fully. further say that shortly after, the said cause further came on for hearing when the 1st defendant as before admitted the execution, but added payment should have made, and the second and third declined and stated that they have never got any transaction with me. His Honor thereupon again prepared to pass judgment on the 1st defendant only, but I further opposed, whereupon I and the witness attesting (Toola Sutra) were examined and proved the both execution and payment of consideration. His Honor thereupon taking hold of the writing said to the witness that his attestation was subsequently made and therefore fined him in the sum of Rupees 25 first, but the witness in stating that it was not so the fine was doubled Rupees 50 to be paid forthwith and another judgment against me for the sum of Rupees (101) was pronounced to be paid to the defendants in eight days." The Judge, proceeded Dr. Barton, had imposed the first fine without any evidence whatever except taking his own idea that the attestation had been subsequently made, and his reason for inflicting the other penalties did not appear. But the strongest part of the case was stated as follows:—"I stated before His Honor of having got with me strong proofs to satisfy the Court, that the second and third defendants having since dealing, and taking out judgment against the second defendant made by His Honor the Second Judge was shown, but without looking or listening to my word, the judgment was confirmed and further ordered the defendant on giving over two plaintiffs and one witness name by script to complaint at the criminal side assuring to render them any possible assistance which is great injustice."

Mr. Moroba said, after Dr. Barton had read the affidavit, that he was quite mistaken—he was not present in course and his instructions were not to be depended upon.

After some conversation amongst the Judges,

Mr. O'Leary said Mr. Moroba had given some explanations, and the point before them came to this—The plaintiff produced a note and the defendant admitted execution, but swore that he had paid it to a man who was not forthcoming and the learned Judge believed the defendant. It was hard to say that this ruling was wrong, but he (Mr. O'Leary) had no hesitation in saying that he would not himself have believed the defendant.

Dr. Barton said the plea of payment of a note in the possession of another party required particular and careful special proof,—the plea of payment must not be jumped at by any Judge, it must be proved in Court. The possession of the note by the plaintiff was *prima facie* evidence of its being due, this defendant said he never had any dealings with the plaintiff, but the latter had brought special proof that he had transacted business with him,—and that was a thing which ought to have struck the learned Judge. He maintained that they must surely take the possession of the written note as satisfactory evidence that the holder had an interest in it.

Mr. Moroba—Dr. Barton, I will tell you a little. I will get ten thousand satisfied notes in the hands of the precious creditors.

Dr. Barton—If your Honour will allow me,—With the greatest respect, it strikes me you jump at decision in cases which you regard according to your great mofussil experience. Now I say you must not jump at cases in a court of justice.

Mr. Moroba—I have known these Marwarries for the last 40 years, and I know them better than Europeans can.

Dr. Barton—Surely you don't mean to say that because a body of men are distasteful to you, you will jump against them in a court of justice.

Mr. Moroba—The plaintiffs all perjured themselves. The defendants' evidence was so satisfactory to me that I could have believed them if they had said they paid a thousand rupees.

Mr. O' Leary said he did not think they could lay down a rule that the court was not to believe a witness against a note.

Dr. Barton—Don't you think a note should preponderate against a witness?

Mr. O' Leary—If you were asking me I would give a different decision from the fourth Judge.

Mr. Moroba here made some further unintelligible remarks, when

Dr. Barton said—Your Honour, with very great respect, I don't wish to annoy you, quite the contrary, I assure you. I am very sorry that I have to appear in this motion, but it is a mere matter of justice between party and party, and I mean to stay here till I get it. Now there was the note on the one side, and the evidence on the other.

Mr. Moroba—I say I will get ten thousand satisfied notes in the hands of the creditors.

Mr. O' Leary said the Fourth Judge had thought there were certain suspicious circumstances which had influenced him in thinking there was payment. The Judge had put his decision forth on the simple ground of the evidence of one witness; and therefore he did not think they could disturb it.

Dr. Barton remarked that it was startling, to say the least of it, to have got such a decision from the Fourth Judge.

Mr. O' Leary—I don't say it is not, Dr. Barton, but I don't think we can disturb it, we must refuse the rule altogether. And as to the fine I don't think we can decide at all.

Dr. Barton—Well I will state that if this fine is inflicted, or my client is arrested, or put to the least trouble, I will take very strong measures.

Mr. O' Leary—I don't say anything as to that.

Nanabhoy Sorabjee, &c. *vs.* Manockchund Hurreedass.

Mr. Nusserwanjee Nowrojee appeared for the plaintiffs in this case and read the following affidavit by Nanabhoy the subject one of the plaintiffs, explanatory of the circumstances:—"I and my partner instituted an action against the defendants to recover the sum of Rs. 56-4, being the amount of damages sustained in consequence of the defendants not accepting three shares in the Frere Land Company contracted to be sold to them on the 22nd January last. Originally I had filed the same action in No. 4,490, which came on for hearing on the 18th March last, when the learned Judge was pleased to direct a nonsuit to be entered and to order that the plaintiffs pay to the defendants the sum of Rs. 25 by way of cost and satisfaction. My partner, the co-plaintiff, was asked what his application was, and what was the Frere Land Co., but he stated that he did not know the facts of his case. On this day the court would not examine my witnesses, though they were present in court. On the second occasion I filed my action on fresh fees. This cause came on for hearing before the same Judge on the 6th instant, when he was pleased to nonsuit my case with Rs. 50 as costs and satisfaction, to be paid to the defendants. That I appeared before His Honor as soon as my name was called out and applied to His Honor for a postponement of the case on the ground that one of the defendants in the cause was not served with a summons. The learned Judge remarked that the defendant, who was served, was not the servant of my father so as to attend the court often. The clerk asked me what time I should require. I asked a fortnight's time. Here the defendant Manokchund told the Court that the other defendant, who was not served, was in court. The learned Judge thereupon told me to serve the summons to the other defendant in court and proceed with my case. He asked me whether I had issued witness summonses. I replied I had not issued witness summonses and offered my reasons for that. The learned Judge told me that they (defendants) were not my father's servants, and, therefore, he nonsuited my case without going into the merits of the case, and ordered me to pay Rs. 50 to the defendants by way of costs and satisfaction. The learned Judge ordered the first defendant to give back to me the sum of Rs. 10, in which he had fined me; and so he did. On this occasion I tried my utmost exertions to get the summons served upon the other defendant, but to no purpose. Under these circumstances I do verily believe that the learned Judge was in error in holding that the suit was a vexatious one. Under these circumstances, I beg that your Honors will be pleased to set aside the nonsuit and the fine inflicted, and grant me a new trial." In supporting this application Mr. Nusserwanjee referred to Temple's practice of the Calcutta Court of Small Causes, p. 179, in which it was stated that the following were the only offences for which the Act authorised the imposing of fines and penalties:—1. Disobeying a subpœna, or refusing to be sworn and give evidence. 2. Insulting a Judge or officer of the Court during his sitting or attendance in Court, or otherwise misbehaving in court. 3. Assaulting or obstructing a bailiff or officer in the execution of his duty. 4. Extortion or misconduct by officer acting under colour or pretence of the process of the Court, or not accounting for money levied. 5. Exacting or taking a fee or reward by an officer for execution of his duty. Then section 42 of Small Causes Court Act, Act IX of 50, provided as follows:—"If, upon the day of the return of any summons, or at any continuation or adjournment of the said court, or of the cause for which the said summons shall have been issued, the plaintiff shall not appear, the cause shall be struck out; and if he shall appear, but shall not make proof of his demand to the satisfaction of the court, the Judges may nonsuit the plaintiff or give judgment for the defendant; and in either case, where the defendant shall appear and shall not admit the demand, may award to the defendant, by way of costs and satisfaction for his trouble and attendance, such sum as they, in their discretion, shall think fit; and such sum shall be recoverable from the plaintiff by such ways and means as any debt or damage ordered to be paid by the same court can be recovered." The discretion of the court was here spoken of, and in the case of *Roy vs. Wilkes*, reported in 2 Burr. 25 and 39, Lord Mansfield said—"Discretion, when applied to a court of justice, means sound discretion guided by law. It must be governed by rule, not by humour; it must not be arbitrary, vague, and fanciful, but legal and regular." In adverting to that in a case heard on the Appellate Civil Jurisdiction side of the High Court (Bombay High Court Reports, vol. III., p. 100,) Mr. Justice Tucker (now the Hon'ble Mr. Tucker had said—"When the Legislature has not made any particular rule or conduct imperative, but leaves the proceedings to be followed under particular circumstances within the discretion of a court or judge, it is intended that a sound and reasonable discretion should be exercised, and not that the matter should depend on the caprice or fancy of the court or individual in whom the discretion may be vested." Thus, Mr. Nusserwanjee said, he had referred to all sections that contemplated any award or fine by the court, and he held there was no justification for such as those complained of in this motion.

Mr. O'Leary said that he understood that the award must have been under rule No. 6 of the Bombay Court of Small Causes, which said—"Every summons to appear to a suit or action shall be served by one of the bailiffs of the court four clear days before the holding of the court at which the defendant shall be summoned to attend, and in case the bailiff shall not be able to serve the same within the time limited for that purpose, the plaintiff, on satisfying the court that he has used due diligence in pointing out the defendant, or his place of abode or business to the bailiff, may, by order of the court, take out without fee, successive summonses, returnable at such time as the court may order, in continuation of and founded upon the first summons, and the first summons shall be deemed the commencement of the suit."

Mr. Nusserwanjee then referred to the terms of the affidavit as to the first case, when

Mr. Moroba—I must interfere. You were not in that case, and your observations are all nonsense.

Mr. Nusserwanjee accordingly deleted the passage as to the No. 4,490 suit, and then argued that the court could not impose fines unless to pay travelling expenses or wages, and that the enormity of the fine only nullified the lesson sought to be taught.

Mr. Moroba remarked that the statement in the affidavit as to the second hearing was a falsehood—an utter falsehood. The plaintiff stated in court that a compromise had been made and he had not attempted service on the defendant, and so he ordered him to be paid for attendance.

Mr. Nusserwanjee said that he would not rely on the statement, and accordingly struck it from the affidavit.

Mr. O'Leary said the Fourth Judge seemed to say there was no *bonâ fide* attempt made to serve the summons on the second defendant. The bailiff of the court could surely tell that.

The bailiff was here called and stated that he had gone three times to serve the summons on the second defendant.

Mr. Moroba said that at any rate he was not bound to grant every adjournment.

Mr. O'Leary—No; but when an adjournment is reasonable it is always granted.

Mr. Moroba—All I know is that he wanted as long an adjournment as possible.

Mr. O'Leary said that no doubt it was clearly established that discretionary power should be exercised as to adjournment; and in this case he thought the nonsuit must be set aside.

Mr. Moroba dissented and made some remarks as to the corruptness of the bailiffs.

Mr. O'Leary—Oh, don't speak in that way.

Mr. Nusserwanjee asked whether the order as to the fines was reversed.

Mr. O'Leary—I don't say anything about the fines.

Annajee Dewjee *vs.* Cooverbaee. The same *vs.* Tyeb Fakeera.

The plaintiff in these cases appeared personally and stated that he brought the first suit to recover Rs. 85-4 from the defendant Cooverbaee, and the second suit to recover Rs. 95 from the defendant Tyeb Fakeera, for money lent by him to them. The cases came on for trial on Friday, the 7th inst., before His Honor the Fourth Judge. Two days before the day fixed for trial, he became ill and could not attend the Court at the trial. He, however, sent his men to inform the Court of his state and inability to attend, and ask for a short adjournment. At about 1 p.m. on that day, his men came back and told him that His Honor had directed them to take him to the Jamsetjee Hospital and produce a certificate from a doctor of that place. He had not been in the habit of going to the hospital for medical aid and know none of the doctors there, but he knew one Tatia Madhowjee, a passed apothecary, formerly employed at the hospital, and now a pensioner and at once sent for him and got a certificate. He immediately sent his men with it to the Court, but before they could reach the Court, His Honor had non-suited him and ordered to pay Rs. 50 to the defendant as damages. His man informed His Honor that he had brought the certificate, but the latter said that the case had been decided. In the second suit, the defendant had not been served with a summons, and owing to the non-appearance of the plaintiff, the case was struck out. That my claim against the defendant is a just and true one. Under these circumstances, he begged the Court to remit the fine and allow him to file fresh suits against the defendants on the same fees.

It seemed to be the opinion of the senior Judges that it was expecting too much of the plaintiff's men to take him to the Jamsetjee Hospital, and to return into Court within a given time with a medical certificate; and that, if the party was not ready, the case could have been struck out. There was no necessity to punish him with a fine. The Fourth Judge's order was, therefore, reversed, and both the cases were directed to be restored to the list.

Anoop Oka and others *vs.* Wittoo Dhondsett and Govind Dhondsett.

This plaintiff also appeared in person and stated that this action was brought by him against the defendants to recover a sum of Rs. 30 for two instalments due on a promissory note passed by them for Rs. 181 on the 22nd of January 1869. The case came on for trial before His Honor the Fourth Judge on the 8th April, when the 2nd defendant, who was only served with the summons and who was present in Court, was asked whether he had passed the note in question or not; and on his denying the same His Honor entered a verdict

LE CORPS LEGISLATIF.

Imbued with the constitutional crotchets of a Briton, it occurred to me that my visit to France would be incomplete if I did not witness a debate in the Corps Législatif. The only point was how to obtain a ticket, but this was quickly settled by my landlord, who remarked, on being called into council, that in Paris the title of Englishman was a sort of open sesame. "If monsieur will only write to one of our deputies," he said, "and if monsieur will take my advice he will write to an Opposition deputy, he will at once get the tickets he wants." My landlord spoke true—I wrote that day to one of the members for the city of Paris, explaining that I was an Englishman desirous of comparing the parliamentary institutions of France with those of my native land. Forty-eight hours after, I received the reply which I here transcribe verbatim.

Monsieur,—Bien que nos institutions parlementaires aient quelque lieu de redouter la comparaison que vous projetez, je m'empresse de vous fournir l'occasion de nous admirer ou de nous critiquer à l'œuvre, en toute connaissance de cause. Ci-inclus deux billets pour la séance de Lundi prochain.

Agréez, Monsieur, l'assurance de ma parfaite considération,

J—— S——,
Député de la Seine.

Lundi prochain having arrived, I found myself at 2 P.M. claiming admittance to the Palais Bourbon, so called from its being built on the site where stood, up to 1828, the mansion of the Duke of Bourbon, head of the house of Condé, the same whose mysterious death by hanging caused so much sensation in 1831. The French Chambers always hold their sittings in the afternoon, usually from two till seven. When the pressure of business is very great, as happens occasionally at the close of the session, the debates sometimes begin at twelve; but in no case do the deputies ever sit in the evening. This is an intentional innovation of the Emperor's, it having been found under preceding Governments that honourable members were unquestionably wilder, more quarrelsome, and less tractable, in after-dinner discussions. The Palais Bourbon is a fine edifice overlooking the bridge and Place de la Concorde, where Louis XVI., Marie Antoinette, and all the victims of the Terror, perished in 1793—4. The great square was then called Place de la Révolution, and the guillotine was permanently erected about ten yards east of where the Obelisk now stands. A grand flight of sixty steps leads up to the door of the House, and through it to the Salle des Pas Perdus, which was built to answer the same purpose as Westminster Hall does with us. Under Louis Philippe and the Republic of 1848, the Salle des Pas Perdus was open to everybody. It was the place where members met constituents by appointment, and where journalists were always congregating to hear the last bit of political gossip. Under the present *regime*, however, it has been laid down that deputies can get on very well without seeing constituents, and that so far as journalists are concerned the more they are kept out of the way the better; the place has accordingly been closed to the public.

The present entrance to the Corps Legislatif is a small door to the right of, and under the grand staircase. Somehow or other I made a mistake when I got in, and by turning to the left instead of going straight on, found myself suddenly in a vestibule face to face with a couple of officers, each with a drawn sword in his hand, and a score or so of soldiers standing at "attention," with bayonets fixed. This turned out to be the guard of honour which daily escorts the President from his official residence to the place of meeting. When His Excellency makes his appearance, attired in evening dress and with the red ribbon of the Legion of Honour across his waistcoat (there is no wig and gown as in Mr. Speaker's case), a drummer sets to work upon his instrument, and rattles loud enough to make a dead man jump. The first of the two officers—a lieutenant—closes up behind; the soldiers branch off in two files to right and left, and the procession moves on along a carpeted corridor twenty yards in length, whilst any members who may be loitering in the way, stand still and take off their hats. This ceremony is repeated when the President returns to his apartments at the termination of the sitting, the two officers meanwhile being free either to witness the debate from one of the galleries—where special seats are reserved them—or to disport themselves in the smoking-room.

The President of the Corps Legislatif, I may say *en passant*, is not elected by the Assembly, as is usually the custom in legislatures; he is appointed by the Emperor for one year at a time, but is re-eligible of course as often as it pleases the Crown to choose him. The President at this moment is M. Schneider, the wealthy owner of the famous iron foundries at Creusot. He has had but three predecessors in his office under the Second Empire, viz.: Count Walewski, who was overthrown by a ministerial cabal in 1867; the Duke de Morney, who died holding the post in 1865; and M. Billault, who left the presidency to become Minister of State in 1854.

After staring for a minute at the guard of honour, and being courteously shown the way by one of the officers, I hurried along a passage and then clambered up in a narrow staircase to one of the public *tribunes* or boxes. There are about twenty of these tribunes, ten upper and ten lower, each holding perhaps two dozen spectators. When I entered the one for which a ticket had been given me, I found all the best seats taken; but an obliging Frenchman, who revealed himself subsequently as a journalist, made room for me beside him on the third row, and on the strength of my being a foreigner, kindly inducted me into the mysteries of the place. He began by telling me that the present House of Assembly was commenced under Charles X., and finished under Louis Philippe in 1832. It was a hotly contested point at the time, whether the chamber should be of oblong shape or semi-circular. At the end the advocates of the horse-shoe carried it; but it will scarcely be credited that they did so mainly because the House of Commons' debating room was oblong. The English were so thoroughly unpopular towards 1830, that it was held derogatory to imitate them in any way or in any form. This is a positive fact; laughable perhaps, but true. The chamber was originally built to accommodate five hundred and fifty members. In 1848, when the National Assembly was elected, it was made to hold nine hundred. At present there are only 283 deputies, (the constitution says, "*one for every thirty-five thousand registered electors*") so that even when the house is "full" the benches are always half empty. There are six rows of these benches rising in amphitheatre form, one above the other. They are covered with scarlet leather, and provided with well padded backs. Each honourable member has a desk to himself, with inkstand, blotting-book, and paper cutter. Opposite the benches rises the President's seat, perched high aloft on a platform. Immediately under is the ministerial bench, and under that the pulpit or tribune, whence the members speak. The reporters' desk is to the right of the ministerial bench. The staff comprises six stenographers, who relieve each other every quarter of an hour, three only writing at a time. These gentlemen are paid by Government, and theirs is the only report allowed. It is a misdemeanour punishable by a minimum fine of 1,000 francs (£40), and a maximum fine of 50,000 francs (£2,000), to print or publish any *compte rendu* of the debates in Senate or Corps Legislatif, other than that furnished officially. Moreover the editor and printer of the offending journal are both liable to as much as a year's imprisonment.

When I took my seat beside my friend the journalist, the proceedings had not yet commenced. A few deputies were writing letters at their desks, others were chatting on the floor of the house, and others again were congregated round one of the ministers who had just walked up to his seat. A French minister is a very pompous and dignified personage. He usually comes to the house in full evening dress, with his order of the "Legion" upon him, and his portfolio of office under his arm. The present cabinet is composed of four barristers, two soldiers, one sailor, one diplomatist, one schoolmaster, and one ex-merchant. The barristers are M. Rouher, Minister of State (and so to say Premier); M. Baroche, Minister of Justice; M. Forcade de la Roquette, Minister of the Interior; and M. Vuitry, President of the Council of State. The soldiers are Marshal Niel, Minister of War; and Marshal Vaillant, Minister of Fine Arts and of the Emperor's house hold. The sailor is Admiral Regault de Genouilly, Minister for Navy and Colonies. The diplomatist is the Marquis de Lavalette, Minister of Foreign Affairs. The schoolmaster is M. Duruy, who was raised five years ago from a professorship of history at the College Henri IV., to the post of Minister of Public Instruction and the ex-merchant is M. Gressier, Minister of Commerce and Agriculture.

At a few minutes after two the door on the left of the President's seat was opened abruptly, and His Excellency walked in, preceded by two secretaries and two ushers, and followed by some sixty or seventy members. M. Schneider is a pleasant affable looking old man of seventy. Less courtly than M. de Morny but less stiff than Count Walewski and M. Billault, he is popular with the Opposition, but is looked on by the Tuileries as being less firm than needful. His successor presumptive is M. Jerome David, an ex-captain of dragoons. This gentleman is one of the vice-presidents, and creditably known as averse to standing nonsense. He greatly distinguished himself during the session of 1868, by having the gas turned off one evening when he was presiding in the absence of M. Schneider. It was six o'clock; the radical Opposition wished to press a motion and refused to adjourn, and it was only when left in the dark that they understood what it was to have "un Président qui n'aime pas rire."

No sooner is the President in his seat than the ushers spread about the room saying: "Silence dans les tribunes; Monsieur le Président est au fauteuil." When everything is quite the President rings a little hand-bell and takes off his hat. This is the signal that proceedings have commenced; from this time forth, until the end of the sitting, every member must remain uncovered. The debate I heard was an important one in its way, but it would scarcely offer much interest if reported in this paper. I shall confine myself therefore to saying how the whole thing was conducted without attempting to chronicle the speeches. In the first place, then, I may remark that the Opposition members have a bad time of it to the French Assembly. The total strength of the Opposition is twenty-three, composed of all the heterogeneous elements of Orleanism Legitimism, and Republicanism, whilst the compact mass of Imperialist deputies "official candidates" for the most part, numbers two hundred and sixty members. It was my good fortune to hear both M. Jules Favre, the republican, and M. Rouher, the minister, speak. But there was a slight difference in the reception they met with; for whereas the latter was gratified with three rounds of applause every time he paused to take breath, the former had to face such uninterrupted rioting that had he not been a Stentor in point of voice, his words from beginning to end would have been hopelessly drowned. The French deputies do not talk or howl each other down, as is done in England; their manner of interrupting is much more simple. They clatter the lids of their desks persistently up and down, or play the rataplan with their paper-knives for two hours at a stretch without stopping. An Englishman will here ask why the President does not call out "order!" But a president is not appointed by the Court, at a salary of 100,000 francs, in order that republicans may have a hearing. His Excellency's duties lie in quite another direction. Let an Opposition deputy only play the rataplan whilst a minister or a member of the majority is speaking and he will be called to order fast enough.

The privileges of French members of Parliament are singularly trivial when compared with those of the English. The French Chambers have not the right of initiative; that is, they have no right either to propose laws or to move addresses to the Crown. According to the constitution of 1852 all initiative with regard to laws comes from the Emperor. His Majesty, aided by the Council of State, frames the bill, which is then sent down to the Corps Législatif. This body at once refers it to a committee, whose business it is to report upon it, after taking into consideration all the amendments proposed by different members. When the report is ready, the debates take place in full chamber, but in no case can an amendment be adopted unless approved of by the Council of State, the hundred and odd members of which are all named by the Crown. After the bill has passed the Corps Législatif, it is taken up by the Senate, which has the power, not of throwing it out definitely, but of sending it back to the Lower House to be discussed a second time. No petitions can be presented to the Corps Législatif, no sum of money voted by it, but on the motion of the Crown, and individual members have not the privilege of putting so much as a question to one of the ministers, unless they have obtained permission from four out of nine committees to whom the "demande d'interpellation" is referred. After listening three hours to the debates and seeing the members vote 260 one way and 23 the other, I ventured to ask my friend the journalist what was the advantage of being a deputy. "There are five advantages," said he; "firstly, a salary of 12,500 francs a year (£500); secondly, a blue uniform with gold lace; thirdly, a free pass to all museums and libraries; fourthly, a very pleasant refreshment room on the ground floor of the Palais Bourbon; and fifthly,—" "Well, and fifthly?" I said. "And fifthly," he went on, "your vote, which the Government will always buy if you only know how to sell it."

It was six o'clock then; M. Schneider had just put on his hat, saying, "La séance est levée, messieurs," and the deputies had all risen to go home, happy at having once more defeated that "turbulent and factious Opposition."—*Once a Week.*

AN INGENIOUS SHOPKEEPER.

In Mr. Black's very clever new novel, *In Silk Attire*, one of the characters is Count Schönstein, an Englishman, who has been successful in trade, and having bought a German estate and title, is unable to support his new character by speaking the language. This reminds me of an actual circumstance in real life. An English nobleman who was on a Continental tour, was desirous of purchasing various articles of what Mrs. Caudle termed "bigotry and virtue," and was exceedingly annoyed by finding that, wherever he went, he was on the track of a German count, whose mission appeared to be to make purchases of the like articles, and who had invariably carried off the choicest specimens. At length the nobleman caught up the count; and finding that they were at the same hotel, sent to him a polite message, desiring to be introduced to one who was evidently a distinguished connoisseur and a wealthy patron of art. The count graciously accorded the interview, and the nobleman was ushered into his presence. "That face! yes, it is, it is!" as they say in melodrama. In fact, the count was a highly respectable tradesman in an English city, in whose shop of fancy articles the nobleman had expended much money; and the count gave the explanation to his customer that he was then on his annual trade journey for the purpose of collecting things for his shop. "I have really," he said, "the right to pass myself off as a German count; for I purchased property to which was attached the title. But I do not travel under that title from vanity or display, but from motives of business. If, when I went to the various shops, they knew that I was an Englishman with money in my purse, more especially if they were aware that I was buying their goods to sell again, I should have to give for them as much again as I now give. As it is, I enjoy my tour, and stock my shop at the same time; and when I get home, I sell the things that I have collected at a sufficiently advanced price, not only to cover the expenses of my tour, but also to leave a balance at my banker's." The nobleman thought the count an admirable specimen of the nation of shopkeepers.—*Once a Week.*

TRAVELLING IN AMERICA.

The appreciation of scenery depends in a great degree upon the material accommodation of the observer. Against this law of nature there is no reasoning. A man with the eyes of Turner and with the sensibility of Wordsworth would be indifferent to the noblest scenery, if he was starving or exhausted with fatigue or even if his digestive faculties were seriously out of order. Now, in spite of certain advantages, the incidents of American travel are not calculated to bring the mind into a healthy tone. The railways, hastily constructed to meet the needs of a vast and scattered population, are necessarily much slighter in every way than those of European countries, and, consequently, the speed is inferior and the travelling much rougher. The cars are long and fragile boxes, which are by no means kept right side up with much care. When, as sometimes happens, the locomotive runs into another train it crumples them up like a sheet of paper. At any moment one seems to be bumping perceptibly over every stone in the road. The system of construction indeed, is, to my mind, pleasanter than our own when, as in Switzerland and some of the South German railways, more attention is paid to the comfort of the travellers. Near the great towns, also, efforts are being made with considerable success, to introduce a superior class of what are called "palace" or "drawing-room" cars; and in some of the Western trains, you cannot only sleep in a decent berth—an improvement for which one sighs in vain on European lines—but there is a coffee-room in the train, to which you can repair for purposes of refreshment or "liquoring up." The trains on the great Pacific railway, will, it is said, have all the conveniences of a hotel moving on wheels. But at present the prevailing sense of a traveller across the endless spans of the American continent, is one of distinct discomfort. He is put into a rough wooden packing-case, provided with windows that will open by a feat of gymnastics, enough to let a cold draught into his ear, and in winter with a stove that threatens speedy suffocation; he is jammed into an uncomfortable seat, with nobody to speak to person and a half, and, therefore, filled with two; he is jolted slowly along when the train is at speed, and kept waiting for an intolerable time at stations. Punctuality is rare, and complaint useless. No American ever complains; and, indeed, there is no one to whom to address your complaint. The submission of the public is wonderful. A friend of mine was once snowed up in a train for a whole night owing to gross carelessness of the officials, during which not a soul grumbled, or even proposed writing to the papers. In America, as a general rule, it is to be remembered that if you want a thing done, you must either leave it undone, which is the simplest, or do it yourself, which is not always possible, or pay an exorbitant price for some one to do it for you, or wait till a hundred other people have the same want, when it will be done more or less carelessly, and rather by way of condescension. Railway officials are not, as in England, your servants, nor, as on the Continent, your irresponsible masters. They are equals, who will do what you want if you choose to pay their convenience. On leaving your railway, you can, it is true, get a certain amount of comfort provided, at a fixed and moderate rate, at a hotel. An American hotel is a wonder of administrative skill; it is as superior to the ordinary London hotel, for example, as a machine for making cotton to the old fashioned systems for making it by hand. And, on the same principle, it is as inferior to the best European models, as any product of machinery to the same article made by a genuine artist. It succeeds in providing enough for any reasonable person by doing things on a large scale and in obedience to a well-ordered system. But if you are, as a man should be, unreasonable, and require some personal attention suited to your individual peculiarities, you are apt to resent the treatment, and to feel that you are a human being, not a mere No. 666 to be treated with a certain amount of machine-made hospitality. In short, a monster hotel is, to my mind at least, a depressing place abode; and I always sigh for some of the charming inns still to be found in many nooks and corners of the old world, where the landlord will treat you like a personal friend, and not as an abstract symbol to be affixed to the heading of a bill. . . . . I have said nothing of the more distant journeys, where a traveller may shoot buffaloes, risk his scalp, study the working of polygamy, or examine the natural wonders of the most wonderful of countries, California. Such excursions have merits of their own, of which there is here no space to speak. Neither do I wish to say much of the picturesque scenery of America. The White Mountains of New England, the wilderness of New York, the great valley of Virginia, and many other districts, have charms of their own; but are scarcely to be reckoned as equal in interest to many European districts. Lake George, for example—the show lake of the Northern States—seems to me, though I say it with fear and trembling, to be very inferior to Loch Lomond, in spite of its crystal waters and forest-covered hills; and there is nothing, in Yankee phrase, which can begin to compare with the Alps, the Pyrenees, or the grander scenery of Europe. Moreover, if I may venture to refer once more to so grovelling a topic, American scenery is only in an early stage as regards accommodation for travellers. Things, indeed, are rapidly changing. The wilderness is beginning to blossom into vast hotels; a railway-car shudder at the thought—has profaned the summit of Mount Washington, the loftiest of the White Mountains and Americans are developing a love of their own scenery with their usual energy. Hitherto they have been in the same stage as we were a hundred years ago. Saratoga, and its like, are precisely analogous to Bath in the last century. They are places to which people come on the pretence of drinking waters but really to enjoy the pleasures of flirtation and social display. We have discovered a more reasonable mode of spending our holidays; partly because the increase of town-life enhances the pleasures of a genuine solitude, and partly because the solitudes have been made more accessible and much less solitary. We take our ease in Scotland, or Norway, or Switzerland, after an overdose of London, and rejoice in shooting-jackets when wearied by the tyranny of dress-coats. Our fathers, to whom travelling was more difficult and the country more uncivilized, gathered to the pleasure of Bath, as certain classes still amuse themselves at Baden or Homburg. A similar change is taking place in America; Saratoga has reached its culminating point, and tourists now rush off to the scenery of *The Last of the Mohicans*, as they do to that of *The Lady of the Lake*. "Bloody Pond," and the ruins of Ticonderoga are pointed out by drivers of stages, just as their brethren grow eloquent in the Trossachs and the Brig of Turk. Bears are still to be found, deer to be shot, and innumerable trouts to be caught in the primeval forest of the Adirondacs; but year by year the scenery more frequently penetrated by the genuine tourists, and before long they will be brought under the dominion of hotel-keepers, and their beauties will be puffed by guide-books and by pedestrians. The change is a very good one for Americans, and it is well that they should become awake to the beauties of their own country, seeing that ten days of ocean divide them from European scenery. Only I cannot believe that Europeans will find it worth while to cross the ocean simply in search of the picturesque—even though the effect be enhanced by the splendours of the American fall. There is abundant beauty, and it may be taken with thankfulness by way of supplement or gratuitous addition to the bargain.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

* Drunk.

LORD ST. LEONARDS ON LORD BROUGHAM.

Lovers of scandal will be glad to know that the very free and abundant imputations made upon the living and the dead in Lord Campbell's "Lives of Brougham and Lyndhurst," have provoked Lord St. Leonards to write a lively volume, under the title of "Misrepresentations Corrected." Misrepresentation, indeed, is the mildest term the noble ex-Chancellor condescends to employ, for we turn over a very few pages before we encounter such an expression as this, "I cannot refrain from characterising the whole of this statement as a malignant falsehood." Thus Campbell fares. Brougham's character, on the contrary, appears to considerable advantage. Here is a story. Lord St. Leonards (then Sir Edward Sugden) had attacked in the House of Commons Brougham's appointment of his brother to a sinecure. The next day Brougham resented the act in his own Court, by suddenly rising while Sugden was speaking, and leaving him in the middle of a sentence, without intimating that he was obliged to go elsewhere. The next day Brougham made a vehement attack upon Sugden in the Lords. The morning after that debate, Sugden had to open the first case before the Chancellor, and a crowd assembled to witness a quarrel. Brougham, however, sat with his note-book before him, and did not raise his head until he rose in the afternoon. For a long time he preserved this distant and constrained manner, until at length Sugden was compelled to visit him in his private room, to demand a certain privilege for the Bar. As he was going so do so, Lyndhurst, who was then Chief Baron, called, and offered him, on behalf of Brougham, the place of a Baron of the Exchequer, the Privy Council, and the Deputy-Speakership of the House of Lords. Sugden declined, and said:—"Tell the Chancellor that whilst things remain as they are, there is nothing which he can ever have to offer that I would accept." The interview on the business of the Bar then took place. "When I entered his room," Sugden writes, "coming towards me with both hands open, he (Brougham) saluted me as an old friend." The business was soon settled, and then, in the words of Lord St. Leonards,

Drawing a little back, I said, "I am afraid, before I leave this room, I must say what may be disagreeable to you." "Good God! what can you have to say that is disagreeable to me?" "When," I said, "I entered this room, you held out both your hands. Taken by surprise, I accepted one of them. I am compelled to tell you that whilst things remain as they are, those are terms upon which we cannot meet." "Good God! have you not seen Lyndhurst? have you not received a letter from me?" I told him of my interview with Lyndhurst, and that I had received no letter. "Well, then," he said (it was so like him), "I will give you secondary evidence of its contents. At eight o'clock in the morning, in bed, I called for pen, ink, and paper, and I wrote a letter to Lyndhurst, but which was intended for you, in which I told him that I should think it the best act of my legal administration if I could prevail upon you to accept the offers I desired him to make to you." I remained perfectly still. He then said, "I think if I had been in your place I should have thought such an offer and such a letter a full satisfaction." Still I remained silent. Gathering himself up, and turning half away, he said, "Well, I think when a man feels that he has done wrong, the sooner he says so the better." I went up to him, gave him my hand, which he grasped kindly, and I said, "I am much obliged to you, and I shall never again think upon what has passed." He then said I should have the letter intended for me through Lyndhurst. I assured him that I did not desire it; but he persisted, and accordingly wrote to Lyndhurst, who was on circuit, and he sent the letter to me, excusing himself for having left town without showing me the letter, but desiring me to return it to him. I accordingly did so, but informed him that, as Brougham stated the letter was intended for me, I had kept a copy of it. From that time to his death Brougham and I were good friends, and I cannot but look with displeasure at Campbell's life of him.

Lord St. Leonards' volume, like the work it criticises, is published by Mr. Murray.—*Daily News.*

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The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady other Christian name must be given.

Commissions.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours, 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays, 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 28th January 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, at Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, a quantity of No. 24 Guage Galvanised Corrugated Sheet Iron. Price Rs. 10-8 per cwt. Cash.

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, Guzeratti and English Dictionary by Shapoorjee Eduljee. Price Rs. 5 per copy.
Do. Do. Grammar. Rs. 2 per copy.
Mr. Addis' Map of Bombay. Rs. 3½ per copy. Apply to M. B. COHEN & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper, price Rs. 4, RULES relating to the WINDING-UP of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

BLOOM MUSCATELS.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
The finest Picked Fruit, received direct Overland, in beautiful boxes each	6	6 8

Fresh supplies on sale by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

COCONADA CHEROOTS.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
BURMAH shaped, per hundred	1 12	2 0
Do. Do. per thousand	14 0	16 0
THE OFFICE Shaped, per hundred	11 0	12 0
Do. Do. per thousand	13 0	15 0

These Cheroots are of a quality very superior to those commonly sold; and proceed by the original manufacturer, from the finest leaf only, expressly for

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

HAM, BACON AND CHEESE.

By every weekly Steamer.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Ham, Pale, Prime Plump, per lb.	1 0	1 2
Ham, Smoked	1 0	1 2
Bacon, Streaky Flitch	1 1	1 3
Cheese, Double Gloster, in cut	1 0	1 2
Cheese, Berkley, Chedder and North Wilts, each from 6 to 10 lbs.	1 0	1 2
Cheese, finest Stilton, each 10 to 16 lbs.	1 4	1 8

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Now landing, fresh. Fire Clay, Fire Brick, and Portland Cement.

Thomas Perry and Sons's Fire Proof Safes and Deed Boxes.
Lowmoor Iron Plates.
Leather Belting, Suction and Delivery Hose.
Patent Duplex Punches, to punch ¼ inch Plate Iron
Cast Iron Piping, 2 inches to 12 inches diameter.
Wrought Iron Piping.
Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead.
Plate and Bar Iron.
Steel and Files.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron, Nos. 16, 18, 20 and 24 Gauge, ally expected and orders now being registered.
Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery.

W. NICOL & Co.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, Iron Merchants.

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipe.
Cast Iron Pipe.
Contractors' Tools.
Crab Winches.
Wrought Iron Hand Pumps.
Hardware.

To close an account the remaining portion of a shipment of Handsome Cast Iron Railings will be sold cheap.

Orders for all sorts of Iron Work promptly and quickly executed.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fence" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground, and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or of her "Extras" for curves are required.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, having been appointed Sole Agents for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Netting, Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

Bombay, 9th February 1869.

FOR SALE.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY.
No. 9, Marine Street.

Ice on sale from 6 A.M. until 6 P.M. during the week, and from 6 until 10 A.M. Sundays. Price one anna per lb.

FOR SALE, a Jolly Boat and a Dingy (the latter suitable as a cook-boat for the lascars) both lately painted, and in thorough repair, with complete fittings. For particulars apply at the "Bombay Gazette" office.

STEAM ENGINE and BOILER.—For Sale, a small vertical Steam Engine and Boiler, about 8-horse power, to be sold cheap, to close an account Apply to

A. C. BRICE & Co.,
Bombay, 13th April, 1869. 1 Nesbit Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE, one well seasoned American Wooden Bungalow, with doors and windows, one Drawing Room, one Dining Room, two Bed Rooms, and two Dressing Rooms; also a separate Cookjiboom with Godown and a separate Stable.

For further particulars apply to Mr. A. LAING, Machinist and Gun-maker, Cursetjee Sookhjee Street, Byculla.

STILL ON HAND, a few copies of "An Examination of the Principles of the System of Municipal Government in force in the City of Bombay; with a brief exposition of some of its Theoretical and Practical Defects; being the purport of a Memorandum submitted to the Bombay Government by a Local Justice of the Peace."—Price 12 annas.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 21st October 1868

MANILLA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
No. 1 Cigars ..... per thousand.	90 0	100 0
No. 2 Cheroots and Cigars ..... "	0	50 0
No. 3 Cigars ..... "	0	45 0

Claro, light and delicately flavoured.
Oscuro, rich, aromatic, and full flavoured.

Of the same brand which has been repeatedly pronounced by competent Connoisseurs to be

THE FINEST IMPORTED.

Fresh supplies on Sale by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

SAVORY AND MOORE'S ETHERODINE.

ITS THERAPEUTICAL PROPERTIES

ARE DIAPHORETIC, ANTISPASMODIC, AND SEDATIVE and superior to any other pharmaceutical preparation. It also possesses the important advantage over Chloroform, Morphia, and the ordinary preparations of Opium in maintaining the desired effects without the necessity of augmenting the dose.

These facts are borne out by the experience of medical men in extensive hospital and private practice, who amply testify to its remarkable efficacy in alleviating and curing Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Fevers, Rheumatism, Spasms, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, &c.

The virtues of Etherodine are not destroyed by long keeping or any variations of climate.

Cash Rs. 2 4. Credit Rs. 2 8.

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P. GRANT AND SON, SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.
No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

GEO. NICOLL AND COMPANY, BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA
1, ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

3, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

MRS. HERN begs to intimate that she has considerably reduced the prices of all her Goods, so as to prevent as much as possible the trouble and expense of packing for the monsoon.

MRS. HERN takes this opportunity of mentioning that a still further reduction will be made on cash payments.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS
Must be accompanied by a Remittance.

TRADE WITHOUT BOOKS.

EXTRAORDINARY ADVANTAGES TO PURCHASERS.

BULL AND Co.,
DRAPERS, TAILORS, OUTFITTERS AND HOSIERS,
NO. 2 HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY, OPPOSITE TO
MESSRS. CHESSON AND WOODHALL,

Having for a long while felt the want of a Drapery and Tailoring Department conducted on a system ensuring the advantages of obtaining first class goods at a moment's notice at very moderate prices, Bull and Co. have opened their abovementioned establishment, which they have every reason to believe will supply such want.

Bull & Co. being desirous of giving a fair trial to the system they have now, after a deal of consideration